Sixteen Pages Every Week
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

# The Racine Journal.

ISSUED Twice a Week in Sections Each Tuesday and Friday.

VOLUME XLVII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1903.--FIRST SECTION--EIGHT PAGES. NO. 11.

## MOST PERILOUS STAGE RECORDED

### River Guage at Memphis Shows Two Feet Above Former Highest Mark--Still Rising.

### LEVEES CRUCIAL TEST IS NOW APPROACHING

### Swift Current at Holly Bush is Washing Top of Embankment Badly--Planters Are Fleeing to the Hills.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 16.—The crucial test of the great levees along the Mississippi is at hand. The river gauge this morning marks 39.1 the highest stage of the water ever known here and the weather bureau officials predict 40 feet before the crest of the flood passes. The high water mark in the great flood of 1897 was 37.3.

In North Memphis hundreds of people are abandoning their homes, and every industry located along Wolf river has closed down. Street car service there has been practically abandoned.

Several railroads have been seriously hampered by the flood.

Reports from Holly Bush, eighteen miles north of Memphis state that the levee is being badly washed on top by the swift current. The weak point is about 1,000 yards in length and the water is running over the tops of the levee. Reports from Dyersville, Tenn., says many of the planters in the Mississippi bottoms have fled to the hills and that their homes are being washed away.

Several steamboats left here this morning for points north and south to pick up bridges.

FALLING ABOVE; RISING BELOW.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Special river bulletin:

The Ohio river at Cairo remains stationary at 30.6 feet and is falling above. The Mississippi at Memphis is now 39.1 feet, a rise of 1.2 feet since Sunday morning and 1.8 feet above the previous high record of April 1898. It will continue to rise and it is now probable that the maximum stage will be in the neighborhood of 40 feet. Below Memphis the river continues to rise slowly except at New Orleans where it has fallen 0.1 foot in the last twenty-four hours and is now stands at 19.2 feet.

## THIRTY-FOUR BODIES WILL BE DISINTERRED

### Philadelphia Police Authorities to Open Many Graves in Hopes of Incriminating Negro Doctor.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—The police authorities have directed the opening of thirty-four graves having seemed evidence which leads them to believe that George Hossey, the negro "herb doctor" is responsible for at least that many deaths. Hossey is in jail as an accessory to the murder of William G. Danze, whose widow is charged with having administered to her husband slow poison furnished by the negro.

"We do not know how many poisoning cases can be traced to Hossey," said a police official today. "This case is assuming proportions far beyond the comprehension of those connected with it at the time Hossey was arrested. Before the investigation proceeds much further startling developments will crop up. There may be more arrests after the bodies are exhumed."

Detectives are searching for a white woman who is alleged to have represented Hossey in the preliminary dealings with his patrons.

Seventy letters, written mostly by women, have been found in the home of George Hossey, the negro "herb doctor" who is accused of being an accessory to the alleged murder of William G. Danze.

These letters, which are said to be of an incriminating nature, vary little in their terms, and, it is asserted, show that Hossey charged $100 for every case. Some of the letters point to payment of the fee in installments.

### CHURCH MAY MODIFY DECREE

**Cardinal Gibbons Thinks Czar's Reforms May Not be Carried Out Entirely.**

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Cardinal Gibbons commenting on the czar's manifesto, is quoted as saying:

"In my judgment it may be considered the most unexpected as well as the most important and beneficient movement that has occurred in the twentieth century.

"I have some misapprehensions, however,—I trust that they are groundless—that the ecclesiastical authorities, who are very powerful in Russia may in some respects modify the beneficient features of the decree. I hope that the Jews will have a share in the proposed radical changes."

## DEADLY POISON SENT IN CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE

### New York Theatrical Manager and Three Friends Escape Vengeance of a Chicago Woman.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Detectives in New York and several members of a Chicago detective agency have been at work attempting to discover a mysterious person who sent to John C. Fisher, a well known theatrical manager of this city, a quart bottle of champagne charged with enough hydrocyanic acid and strychnine to kill instantly 100 men.

It was only by the merest chance that Mr. Fisher and three friends escaped death. The bottle was opened and the contents poured into glasses before it was noticed that it had a peculiar look and smell.

Mr. Fisher had the contents of the bottle analyzed and it was found that the wine contained 3.011 grains of hydrocyanic acid to the fluid ounce, and 22.4564 grains of strychnine, or enough of the two poisons to have produced sudden death had any of the champagne been even touched by the tongue.

A young and handsome women figures conspicuously in the case. According to credited information this young woman took the poison package to the Chicago express office and forwarded it in person.

A motive has been established and it implicates a woman and possibly a man, whom Mr. Fished suspects he will not say at this time, but he intimates that developments may be expected any day in Chicago.

## LIBERATION OF CHINA

### America Headquarters of Crusade to Procure Emperor's Freedom From Dowager Empress.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Secret agents of Chinese progress in this city have received private information from San Francisco that the crusade for the liberation of China is to begin at once. America is to be the headquarters of Yang Yu Wai, the young reformer and ex-member of the Tsungli-yamen, who seeks through his society, the Bow Wong Wui (society for the protection of the emperor) to make Kwang Hsui emperor in fact as wess as name.

Kang Yu Wai it is rumored is now on the Pacific, bound for this country and after establishing the main office of his propaganda here will tour the world, organizing branches in the various capitals of Europe, made up of the educated and influential Chinamen of the world.

## NOVEL WAY TO SUICIDE

### Workingman Loads Gun With File, Weapon Being Discharged by Heat of Fire.

IOWA CITY, Ia., March 16.—Jacob Brunn, a working man, ended his life today in a sensational manner. He loaded a gun with a three cornered file and the trigger being broken, he placed the butt of the gun in the stove and muzzle against his breast and waited for the heat to fire the weapon. The file went through his heart.

EXPOSURE CAUSES SUICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Police Sergeant John Noonan of the Fourth district, in which vice and corruption disclosures were recently made by the grand jury, committed suicide today by cutting his throat and shooting himself in the abdomen. He had been suffering from nervous prostration.

## SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS

### Three Have Occurred in Illinois Mine Since Thursday Resulting in Several Deaths.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 16.—State Secretary Ryan of the United Mine Workers of America received telegrams this morning from Cardiff, Livingston county, where a mine explosion last Thursday resulted in the death of three men, stating that another explosion had occurred at the same mine last evening and that six men were entombed in the mine. Later dispatch received was to the effect that one man had been rescued, dangerously injured. Still later a dispatch received about noon, stated that a third explosion had occurred at 9:45 this morning and that two dead bodies had been taken out, and that there were three men still remaining in the mine, whom it would be impossible to rescue. None of the telegrams gave the names of any of the miners in the mine.

The revenue of the island of Guam has increased to $49,000 and from this all educational expenses are paid

## $75,000 STRUCTURE ON THE RACINE REEF

### Pintsch Light Will be Replaced, Not Having Given Satisfaction to Mariners.

### SENATOR J. V. QUARLES GETS APPROPRIATION

### Left to His Judgement as to Whether Milwaukee or Belle City Should be Favored--Work May be Commenced This Year.

A $75,000 light house will be erected on Racine reef off this port, to take the place of the Pintsch light now located on that dangerous and rocky ledge. This information was imparted to a representative of the Journal by United States Senator J. V. Quarles. In many respects the Pintsch light has not been a success. During the winter months the light has often gone out and the storage capacity for gas used to operate the same not sufficient to carry it through for the several months intended. Then again in foggy or thick weather it is no protection at all to the hundreds of sail and steam vessels passing up and down the lake. On this account a modern light house was considered the proper thing.

Senator Quarles said that it was the intention to build two light houses, one on the Milwaukee breakwater and the other on the Racine reef. The committee having the matter in charge, however, could not see itself clear to recommend appropriations for the two structures.

Senator Quarles was asked to make a choice for one light house, either at Milwaukee or Racine. He consulted Senator Spooner who advised him that whatever he did in the matter would be all right. After making an investigation Senator Quarles decided that the Racine reef was the most dangerous point and so informed the committee and the $75,000 was appropriated for the new light house.

Plans and specifications are now under way and it is believed that work on the building will commence this year. It will be built of stone, cement, brick and iron and have a siren whistle which will be sounded during foggy weather. A keeper will remain in the building summer and winter.

Whether the whole Pintsch light, with the foundation is to be removed is not stated, but possibly the immense foundation will be used in connection with the new house.

The announcement of this improvement will be received with great satisfaction by marine men, all of whom consider Racine reef the most dangerous place on the west shore of Lake Michigan.

### WILL GO TO SOUTH MILWAUKEE

**Racine Collar Company Offered Best Inducements for Location of Their Plant.**

South Milwaukee will probably get the factory for the manufacture of horse collars to be put up by the Breese Pneumatic Horse Collar company recently organized in this city. Besides South Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha have also been under consideration, but the former municipality has offered the company very flattering inducements to secure the location of the plant, while the latter two have made none at all. However, the matter will not be decided until Wednesday or Thursday when a committee consisting of Wm. C. Kruel, F. C. Garland and C. F. Clute, will make an inspection tour of prospective sites in each of the three cities. The committee will probably arrive in Racine Wednesday, and while here the members of it will be entertained by G. W. Jager, president of the company. South Milwaukee has proffered the company the use of all the necessary buildings for its enterprise.

The factory will employ from 75 to 100 hands and will have a daily capacity at the beginning of from 2,000 to 3,000 collars. Among the orders already on hand is one from a firm in Washington state, according to Mr. Jagers, is a standing order for 100,000 collars annually. This firm is one which makes a specialty of providing sets of harness for the draft horses employed in the big lumbering industries and logging camps in that section.

The company was organized February 14 of this year. The officers are, President, George W. Jager, Racine; secretary and treasurer, Wm. C. Kruel, Milwaukee; vice president, F. C. Breese, Milwaukee.

By calling at the Journal Office, 325 Main street, our subscribers can get a map of Wisconsin, 16x40 with map of the world on the other side for 25 cents or 30 cents if sent by mail. Call and see one.

## TAX RETURNS $125,031

### Total Amount From the Various Towns, Villages and Cities in Racine County for 1902.

The last of the county tax returns for the year 1902 was received today, when City Treasurer Schroff made a settlement with County Treasurer Nelson, paying over $62,630.66. The total returns aggregate $125,031.31, consisting of state tax, school tax, county tax, county superintendent of schools tax, etc.

In comparing the below lists it will be seen that last year's taxes were somewhat higher than those of the preceding year. The county treasurer ascribed the increase as being principally due to the higher assessment for school purposes. Of the total sum of taxes the state's share for last year was $43,909.59, for 1901 it was $41,680.51.

The detailed list of the different taxes from the various towns, villages and cities of the county is as follows:

| | 1901. | 1902. |
|---|---|---|
| Burlington, city .. | $ 4,404.29 | $ 5,079.79 |
| Mt. Pleasant ..... | 8,798.84 | 10,948.01 |
| Norway ..... | 2,997.64 | 3,713.34 |
| Union Grove, vil.. | 1,103.85 | 1,359.94 |
| Yorkville ..... | 4,208.84 | 5,248.56 |
| Raymond ..... | 5,117.59 | 6,329.11 |
| Waterford ..... | 5,037.80 | 6,322.75 |
| Dover ..... | 3,851.46 | 4,790.72 |
| Rochester ..... | 2,119.76 | 2,629.43 |
| Burlington ..... | 3,501.30 | 4,342.92 |
| Caledonia ..... | 9,339.35 | 11,636.08 |
| Racine, city ..... | 52,755.33 | 62,630.66 |
| Total ..... | $103,236.05 | $125,031.31 |
| | | 103,236.05 |
| Increase over 1901 | | 21,795.26 |

## BURNS MAY PROVE FATAL

### Anna Moore, Aged 15, Lights Fire With Kerosine and Receives Distressing Injuries.

Anna Moore, aged 15 years, was terribly burned Saturday evening, at her home eight miles west of this city and may die. The girl attempted to light a fire with kerosene oil when an explosion occurred, the flame setting fire to her clothing. Miss Moore ran screaming from the house. Her cries attracted the attention of her mother and brother. They followed and caught her. With an old carpet and other articles they succeeded in smothering the burning clothing, but not before the larger part of the girl's body was literally roasted. Large portions of flesh were pulled off when the remaining clothing was removed. Physicians were called, and after making an examination, and dressing the wounds, did not give much encouragement for the recovery of the young girl. Her sufferings were pitiful to witness.

## ENTER SISTERS' HOMES

### Those Affiliated With St. Patricks and St. Josephs Churches Burglarized--Money Taken.

Burglars are again operating in the city. Either Friday or Saturday evening some of that gentry entered the sisters' home of St. Patrick's church and also the sisters' home of St. Joseph's church. Their mode of entrance is not exactly known as only very slight trace of their intrusion was left. It is thought they either got in by means of skeleton keys or else forced the basement windows, and the time selected for the operations was while the sisters were at service in the church between the hours of seven and eight o'clock.

The exact amount of their spoils is known as all they secured was some of the small change left in the bureau drawer. It is evident from the undisturbed condition of homes that the robbers were only after the "real stuff." It was said that in St. Patrick's sisters' home as much as twenty-five dollars was taken.

At the sisters' home of St. Joseph's church their efforts were awarded with nothing of any particular consequence. One of the sisters of that place was confined to her bed by illness and the others were at church while the robbers were plying their profession there. The sick sister on the second floor stated she had heard footsteps below and in response she made a noise which she thinks frightened the unwelcome guests away before they had hardly more than got started at their work within the house.

Clarence Beaumont, formerly of Rochester, Racine county, the star center fielder of Barney Dreyfuss' champion Pittsburg club, is the first ball player selected for President Pulliam's "hall of fame." The National League executive has started a gallery of leading players in the league's New York headquarters, and Beaumont's picture was the first to be ordered. Beaumont led the National League in batting last season, is a brilliant fielder, a daring base runner and an all-around star. By many fans he has been compared to Fielder Jones of the Chicago white sox.

## WILL RETURN TO FACE ACCUSERS

### Whitaker Wright Willing to Return to England After Examination in New York.

### ENGLISH ROYALTY DEEPLY INVOLVED

### Apprehended Director of Defunct Globe and Finance Corporation Has Powerful Protection in Exalted Quarter.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Whitaker Wright says he will waive extradition and return to England.

When Whitaker Wright was arraigned in court Wright's counsel said that although Wright was willing to return to England, he would insist on an examination here before doing so.

ROYALY INVOLVED.

LONDON, March 16.—John Fowler, chairman of the shareholders committee which instigated the prosecution of Wright, who was arrested yesterday on his arrival at New York from France says:

"I see Wright is quoted as saying he had a powerful protector in an exalted quarter. That statement is not new to us. It is the keynote of the whole case.

Prior to the failure of the London and Globe, certain persons maintain Wright has in his possession letters from leading members of the English royal family showing they were mixed up in his transactions. We have no documentary proof of this. Wright himself is probably the only man in the world who could prove it. If he has such letters they ought now to be in the possession of the New York police, as we suppose they searched his effects and Wright is not likely to let such a powerful weapon of defense out of his personal keeping. Within a few weeks the chief issue in the Wright case will be the question of the complicity, or otherwise, of the most exalted personages in the empire in Wright's financial and other schemes. We do not anticipate any difficulty in obtaining his extradition, but if what Wright's friends maintain turns out to be the genuine the prosecution will become an extremely delicate matter. We believe, however, that the lawyers at present engaged will sift the matter to the bottom regardless of any considerations."

Attorney General Finlay, in the house of commons, this afternoon, said the crown would pay the cost of the extradition of Wright and the payment by the crown of the whole expenses of the proceedings would be considered. His prosecution, however, would be left in the hands of the official receiver of the London and Globe corporation.

## HARRISON FOURTH TIME

### Nominated by Democrats of Chicago to Make Run Against Graeme Stewart, Republican.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Mayor Carter H. Harrison was renominated for a fourth term in the Democratic city convention here today. The remainder of the slate agreed upon at a caucus of Democratic leaders yesterday was as follows:

For city treasurer, Ernest Hummel; for city clerk, William Loeffler; for city attorney, John E. Owens.

Just before the hour for the opening of the convention, however, Loeffler declined to run and the name of J. J. Beehan was substituted.

The convention was called to order in north side Turner hall with Thomas J. Webb as temporary chairman and Edward Lahiff, temporary secretary.

## WEDDED SEVEN MONTHS

### Chauncy Flegle United in Marriage to Milwaukee Lady in Michigan Last August.

Another secret marriage has just come to light. On August 30th, 1902, Chauncey Roberts Flegel, a popular young business man of this city, was uietly united in marriage to Miss Camille Pfeil, of Milwaukee. The ceremony took place at Holland, Mich., the Rev. Gerritt H. Dubbink officiating.

Two sisters of the bride, Miss Leone E. J. Pfeil and Mrs. Frank L. Penhanf, chaperoned the young couple to the "Gretna Green." A portion of their honeymoon was spent at Ottawa Beach, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Flegel, who have the well wishes of all, will make their residence with Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Renkauf, 1321 Wisconsin street, for the present.

## LANDMARK GIVES WAY TO FACTORY

### Addition to M. M. Secor Plant to be Erected on Site of the Old A. P. Dutton Homestead, 55 Years Old.

The A. P. Dutton homestead on Lake avenue which without a doubt is the oldest landmark in Racine, is being razed to the ground in order to make space for a warehouse addition to the present building of the M. M. Secor Trunk company serving for that purpose. The crew of men was set to work this morning, part of whom are engaged in tearing down the house, while the others are breaking the ground for the basement and foundation.

The addition will adjoin the present warehouse on the north and will have a storage capacity fully twice as large as that of the old one. It will be three stories in height, of solid brick construction and 112 feet in length and 85 feet in width. The dimensions of the old store house are about 20 by 60 and three stories high. The basement will be for the storage of raw material and the remainder of the building for the finished product.

The work of excavating and the laying of the foundation is expected to be finished in three or four months, while the whole building is to be ready for occupancy some time in November. The contract for the superstructure has not yet been let but will be some time before the foundation is ready for its reception.

The Dutton dwelling was one of the first buildings erected in Racine. Mr. Dutton, now deceased, came here in 1841, and seven years afterwards put up the building on the present site. In it he had made his home up to the time of his death, after which it was sold to the M. M. Secor company, and since that time it has been vacant.

### FUNERAL OF J. L. GERHAUSER

**Last Tributes of Respect Paid a Veteran of the Civil War.**

The funeral of Mr. J. L. Gerhauser, who died last Friday afternoon in a Milwaukee hospital, was held from his late home at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon and from the German Baptist church at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Gerhauser was one of the best known residents of Racine, especially in G. A. R. circles. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he volunteered his services and was assigned to company D, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry. He fought bravely with his regiment in the battle of Gettysburg, in which he lost an arm during one of the fiercest engagements the world has ever known. He was carried from the battlefield back to a place of safety seriously wounded. For days he lingered between life and death, but finally recovered and subsequently was honorably discharged from the service.

Mr. Gerhauser was an interesting conversationalist and could sit for hours relating reminiscences that would cause close attention. Everybody who had the pleasure of his acquaintance always spoke a good word for Mr. Gerhauser.

He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. E. Krenzke, and four sons, Max, Leonard, Charles and Frank.

### OBITUARY.

**Bouton**

James S. Bouton, one of the pioneer residents and hotel men of Racine, died this afternoon at his home 835 Park avenue, of a complication of diseases, aged 76 years. Mr. Bouton was born in the east and came to Racine fifty years ago. For many years he was proprietor of the old Racine House, located where the Y. M. C. A. block now stands; afterward he became proprietor of the Bouton house, now the Merchants hotel and conducted it for years. He also managed other hotels and was widely known by the traveling public. By trade he was a carpenter. In the death of Mr. Bouton the city loses one of its oldest residents and a man who was well liked by the entire community. A wife and one one daughter survives to mourn his demise. Time of funeral will be announced later.

**Vaetkun**

William Vaetkun, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Vaetkun, died at the residence of the parents, 1219 North Chatham street, Saturday, aged 12 years. The funeral will be held from the house tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock and from the St. John's Lutheran church on North Erie street at 2 o'clock.

**Newmann**

Anna, the 4 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Newmann died at the family home, 1006 Albert street yesterday, of convulsions. The funeral will be held from the St. Joseph's church on North Erie street tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Ex-Mayor Ames of Minneapolis who will now peaceably return to Minneapolis, promises to make things hum in due season. May be he will.

## DEMOCRATS PAT ON TWO AMENDMENTS

### Resolve at Caucus to Stand Together Regarding Those to Panama Canal Treaty.

### THOSE OFFERED BY MORGAN DEFEATED

### Passed on Adversely Without Roll Calls--Senator Pettus Tries to Have House of Representatives' Consent Necessary for Adoption.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Democratic senators, at their caucus today, resolved to stand together in the senate in support of the two amendments to the Panama canal treaty. One of these provides for the modification of the twenty-third article of the treaty so as to insure the control of the canal zone by the United States and the other enlarges the provision in the fourth article of the treaty with a disavowal of any intention on the part of the United States "to increase its territory at the expense of Colombia or of the sister republics in Central or South America," so as to include Mexico.

Senator Pettus offered the first amendment to the treaty. It provided that it should not go into effect until approved by congress and was voted down by a large majority.

A number of amendments offered by Mr. Morgan were passed upon adversely without roll calls. Among them one declaring that the treaty should not invalidate the Spooner act, and another provided for the submission of the treaty to the French government.

NO OPEN SESSION.

Before the senate went into executive session today Levi Ankeny, of Washington, was escorted to the desk by Mr. Foster, his colleague, and sworn in. No legislative business of any kind was transacted in the open session.

PETITON DISMISSED.

The district supreme court today dismissed the petition of Miss Rebecca J. Taylor for a mandamus to compel the secretary of war to restore her to a clerical position in the war department. She gave notice of an appeal to the court of appeals. She was dismissed for published criticisms of the administration's Philippine policy.

### NEWS CONDENSATION.

Word has gone out that Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, will be a candidate in 1904, and is already at work to secure southern delegations.

Chicago Teachers' Federation demand automatic salary schedules, abolishment of secret markings and recognition of civil service principles in the schools.

Mayor Harrison will be renominated as the Democratic candidate of Chicago, securing the primaries Saturday.

Dr. Hoosey, a negro voodooist at Philadelphia, is believed to have been instrumental in thirty-four murders.

An injunction has been secured by the Waterbury Traction company against the union strikers and suit commenced for $25,000 damages. An attachment was made on property of defendants for that amount.

The speech of Senator Spooner in the senate Saturday in behalf of the Panama canal treaty sustained the attorney general on all points and is regarded as a most able and convincing speech.

The German war vessel Gazelle is off La Guayra and will act in case Venezuela does not pay up promptly the first installment of the $340,000.

The National Civic Federation has secured a settlement of the shipbuilders' strike.

The University of Chicago on Saturday evening tendered a banquet to the French ambassador. 750 guests were at the tables.

Gov. Cummins of Iowa at Des Moines, reiterated his belief tariff revisions are necessary and upheld the Republican state platform. The Polk county Republican convention before whom the speech was made endorsed his declarations.

A limited train on the Rock Island, east bound, was wrecked near Kansas City, killing one and injuring fifteen.

West Virginia mine workers appeal to the president to remove the West Virginia federal marshal who is charged with wanton killing of strikers.

A census of China just completed gives a total of 426,447,000 people.

The civil service estimates give the total expenditure required for England for the fiscal year at $767,500,000.

The first Cuban sugar for twenty-five years has just been sold for Europe. It goes to the English market and was sold at 1.85 per pound.

# The Racine Journal.

**The Journal for 1903.**

The Weekly Journal is a sixteen-page seven column paper, containing interesting correspondence from county towns and the news of the adjacent county and county seat up to the morning of publication. It is now issued in two sections of eight pages, seven columns each, on Tuesday and Friday of each week, practically making a semi-weekly Journal. The markets are revised up to date of each issue and the columns are filled with the latest telegraphic news and selected miscellany matter. Its editorial page is a feature and the departments well sustained.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are always of interest and are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and avoid all local gossip with offensive personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news in a readable form and will continue in its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike and subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

Should any publication continue sending to any subscriber to whom it may have been ordered sent as a premium by us after the expiration of the one year agreed by us, we request every such subscriber to at once refuse to take such publication out of his postoffice, instructing the postmaster to that effect. The Journal will in no event become responsible for the same after the year for which it has been duly paid.

**THE PREMIUM LIST.**

The Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean one year, for $1.45.

The Journal and Farm and Home one year for $1.25.

The Journal and New York Tribune Farmer, one year for $1.50.

The Journal and New York Tri-Weekly Tribune, one year for $1.90.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion, for one year for $1.85.

The Journal and Farm and Fireside, one year for $1.25.

The Journal and Farm and Fireside one year, with the new People's Atlas of the World with maps in colors, 157 pages, $1.60.

The Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.50. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, with Picturesque Philippines, for $2.00.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, and the new People's Atlas of the world with maps in colors, 157 pages, for $2.20.

The Journal one year and Professor Gleason's celebrated horse book, $1.25.

The Journal one year, and Thorne's new and complete poultry book, $1.25.

**Order Premium Wanted With Paper.**

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of payment for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the provision that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper.

**Map of Wisconsin.**

The Journal one year and large sized up-to-date map of Wisconsin, $1.25. To Journal subscribers by mail 35 cents. This map has on reverse side a complete map of the world, with latest statistics of population and area of the different countries. This map should be in every family.


## Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

A musical entertainment was given by Mr. and Mrs. Overdies at their home, 1029 Pearl street, Thursday evening to a few friends and neighbors. Prof. Williams and Mr. Wiegand took part. Refreshments were served.

The officers of the Bohemian school on Lincoln street have asked for police protection. The teachers claim that every time the school is dismissed boys torment the pupils in a manner which cannot be tolerated longer. This same condition prevails about the public schools, which will be stopped.

Never in years at this season has there been so much sickness as at the present time. The prevailing ailment seems to be grippe and pneumonia. Scarcely a day passes but what the police ambulance takes two or three patients to the hospitals, which are filled at the present with patients of this kind.

Judge Belden goes to Kenosha Monday to open the March term of circuit court for that county. In the evening of that day he will adjourn the session in order to hear the arguments of the defendants' counsel in the Rosa Schoen injunctional case against the Garment Makers' union, and will reconvene court in Kenosha Wednesday.

Last evening the children and also the older people at Lakeside were treated to an entertainment in the form of a stereopticon lecture. Mr. Grier, in his interesting way, told the children about the pictures he put upon the screen. This is a prosperous little settlement and the Y. P. C. U. of the Universalist church are proud of their Sunday school and the interest the children take in the work.

A letter was received yesterday from Roy E. Morris, a Racine boy now in Spokane, Wash., in which he states he is highly elated with his trip to the far west. He recently had the experience of witnessing two locomotives pulling one coach through a snow drift. He anticipates leaving Washington at an early date for Montana. Roy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Morris, of Fourteenth street.

An interesting case was decided yesterday by Judge Belden in the circuit court for Walworth county. The case was one in which the defendant, First National bank of Whitewater, pleaded the statute of limitations in bar of an action on a general deposit claimed by one of its customers, and the court held that the statute begins to run upon the making of the deposit, and that it had run as against the claim made in this case.

A farmer of this county who had been in Kenosha on a visit reported that while there he had heard that the earnings of the Kenosha street car system had been about $3,000 since it was put into operation! Taking that for a criterion he said he was unable to understand the assertion of Mr. Beggs that the Racine street cars are being operated at a loss. He thought Mr. Beggs was too wise a man to let the public know how much profit he makes out of his Racine investment.

Some mischievous young boys on Wisconsin street pulled an empty wagon on the street car track between Tenth and Eleventh streets last evening and there allowed the vehicle to remain with the intention of having one of the cars crash into it. Had it not been a bright moonlight night an accident would have probably occurred. A motorman running rapidly down the thoroughfare saw the obstacle just in time to prevent any disaster. He reversed the current and succeeded in stopping his car within two feet of the wagon.

For the first time since Robert Mutter has been sheriff the county jail has been free from prisoners. The last inmate was given his liberty this morning. This speaks well for the peaceful state of affairs that prevail about the city and county, although at one time some years ago there were 120 serving time behind the bars for various offenses. There are but few county jails in the state that are ever empty, especially in the northern part of the state. Fond du Lac generally has it full quota, many of whom are bad characters.

There has been nothing going on in the city for the past week in police and court work. No arrests were made yesterday and no family quarrels have been reported. Work in the courts has been unusually quiet with the exception of the probate court, where the regular amount of business was transacted. But few tramps have visited the city. The jail is empty. About all the police have been doing the past week is to take patients to and from the hospitals. There is always a lull before a storm, and is that is any criterion there is liable to be something "doing" before many more days pass.

## RACINE DEFEATS BURLINGTON

**High School Basket Ball Team Wins a Victory—Score 39 to 16.**

A very despondent and surprised basketball team departed for Burlington this morning carrying with them a score card upon which was written 39—16. The defeat was administered to them last night in the High school gymnasium by the lads representing the local school. The game was a fast and snappy one; the Racine five playing in great form and showing a marked improvement over their style of game earlier in the season. The Burlington team has defeated Janesville and several other strong teams in that section of the state, and by defeating them, Racine may well claim to be among the strongest high school fives in the state. For their defeat the visitors offered numerous excuses, as the size of the gymnasium, strange baskets, etc. The truth of these will be proven when Racine plays them on their own ground, March 21 in Burlington.

The season ends for the High school with the return game in Burlington, in two weeks. Great credit is due to Capt. Williams and his men, for the team developed and the record established, having met and defeated some of the strongest teams in southern Wisconsin. The Burlington team, who by the way, are as gentlemanly a lot of fellows as have visited the city this winter, promise a closer score next time and a fiercely contested game may be expected in Burlington. The rooters last night were somewhat slim in numbers but made up for this deficiency in voice. Several new and original "yells" were tried which no doubt helped the team on to victory.

Time of halves 20 minutes.

Referee—Matthews.

Umpires—Ball of Burlington, Nelson of Racine.

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Delevan Enterprise: In a recent issue of the Milwaukee Journal there appeared a lengthy article from the pen of George R. Peck, attorney for the St. Paul railway, which was a scathing criticism of Gov. La Follette's message, with especial regard to that portion touching upon the taxation of railways. Mr. Peck makes some grave accusations against the governor. From a railway standpoint the document is able. But, if occasion should permit its use as a campaign document, it would rally to the governor's support every farmer in the land. Perhaps Attorney Peck does not realize that railway companies have glass windows in some of their conservatories.

## Social and Personal.

John McKune has gone to Chicago to visit with friends.

Mrs. H. M. Vaughan, Wisconsin street, is on the sick list.

James Bouton is seriously ill at his home on Park avenue.

Miss Dell Maxsom, of Milwaukee, is the guest of Miss Tot Herzog, 709 Villa street.

Fred Rickeman, who is attending the University of Wisconsin, is home for a few days.

E. B. McCowan, who recently lectured here on Alaska and Siberia, arrived in Racine last evening.

Benjamin F. Maid, chief night clerk at the Northwestern depot at Racine Junction, leaves tonight on an extended trip west.

Laurie Olle who has been confined to his bed the last two weeks with a sprained ankle, was out for the first time yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Pierce, of Milwaukee, announce the engagement of their daughter, Daisy, to Richard Perry Covert of Chicago.

Miss Edith Madson, stenographer in the office of the Dutton Lumber company, departed today for Chicago on a visit to relatives.

Mrs. Bradshaw, who has been the guest of Mrs. Robert Mutter, College avenue, returned to her home in Burlington, Wis., yesterday.

Sheriff Robert Mutter is in Burlington, Wis., today to attend the funeral of John Edwards, a well known resident of that community.

L. W. Fargo, assistant general manager of the American Express Co., with headquarters in Chicago, will spend Sunday with F. K. Bull.

Richard Birdsall, the local contractor, has purchased the valuable coach team belonging to the late Jackson D. Case. Mr. Birdsall will use the steeds for driving purposes.

F. C. Moses, Charles D. Gillespie, Mr and Mrs. O. S. Hawkins and Miss Lola Clymer, were among those who accompanied the Elwood polo team to this city yesterday. They are guests at Hotel Racine.

Miss Amanda Swenson, a well known dressmaker on Franklin street, and Andrew Jackson were recently united in marriage. Their friends no doubt will be surprised to learn of this happy event.

Mrs. F. G. Bell, West Sixth street, returned last evening after a month's absence in New York, where she was summoned on account of the serious illness of a brother, but whose condition has so improved as to warrant her return to this city.

Rev. Florence Kolluck Croocker of Ann Arbor, Mich., will fill the pulpit at the Good Shepherd church tomorrow evening. Mrs. Croocker has few equals among the women preachers of the world and a large hearing will be warranted.

David Davis of Marinette, stopped off in this city a few hours today on his way to Washington, D. C., on business for a Marinette gasoline engine manufacturing company. Mr. Davis formerly was connected with the Case T. M. company of this city.

Miss Edith Davis of 1000 Washington avenue was surprised Thursday evening by about twenty-one of her schoolmates. Refreshments were served. Prof. Anderson rendered several instrumental selections and acted as accompanist for the songs that were sung. Games were also played.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Department of Agriculture has announced a new code of regulation for the suppression and extirpation of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals in the United States. The regulations revoke those of April 15, 1887. All persons having charge of affected or exposed animals are required to keep them confined and away from other animals, and no person controlling premises or vehicles where diseased or exposed animals have been shall allow them to be occupied by healthy animals until the danger of infection is removed. No animals, or hay and similar material originating in or passing through a foreign country where such a disease exists, will be admitted into the United States when their importation "would endanger the live stock industry of the United States." Violation of the regulations or other similar orders of the secretary of agriculture is made punishable by a fine of $100 to $1,000, or to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

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Appleton Post: Senator Morgan gives as an excuse for blocking the Panama canal treaty, at the regular session of the senate, by his interminable speech, that he wanted to secure the good opinion of posterity for himself. Well, if that session of the senate had only lasted long enough, it's dollars to doughnuts that the senator would have heard from posterity's own lips its opinion concerning him. Like one of his distinguished predecessors, he sought to become immortal by making himself eternal!

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The amendment of the foreign relation committee of the senate requiring the concurrent assent of the house to the Cuban treaty will probably defeat the whole thing. It is possible the president who rejects the belief the house should assent, may call an extraordinary session of congress in order that the matter not drag over to next winter.

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A report is current a rescue party will go out in behalf of the barbers' bill again lost in the shuffle

# GENERAL CHARTER IS SADLY NEEDED

**Special One Enacted Years Ago Wholly Inadequate to Meet City's Requirements.**

**NOT ENOUGH MONEY CAN NOW BE RAISED**

**Under Proposed Legislation $500,000 Would be Available for Appropriations by Council—Some Think Sum too Large.**

It has been suggested that the mayor appoint a committee of three or five competent citizens to investigate the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed adoption of the general charter in place of the special charter which now governs the city. This is a very important matter for the welfare of the municipality and ought to be most thoriughly investigated before any action is taken.

The greatest objection to the adoption of the general charter seems to be that the councilmen will be empowered to appropriate too much money. Under the general charter the city can raise taxes to the amount of 3½ per cent of total assessed valuation of the city, which, if placed at $16,000,000, would be over $500,000 which could be appropriated annually for the running expenses of the city. Whether or not this amount ought to be left to the discretion of the solons is a question causing some agitation. Should they be conservative in their appropriations no serious objection would be raised to this particular part of the general charter. But, of course time only would tell.

When discussing the affair this morning with one of Racine's conservative gentlemen who has given the subject much deliberation he said: "As a matter of fact the city is now in a deplorable condition and something will have to be done. The old special charter adopted many years ago was when Racine had but 20,000 people, but the town has grown and now nearly reaches twice that number, consequently the old charter does not apply to the wants of the city. We might wiggle along for a year or so longer under the present charter by patching up funds here and there, but it is an absolute certainty that a change before long will be inevitable."

It costs in the neighborhood of $100,000 a year to run the public schools. The maximum amount that can be appropriated under the special charter is $85,000. By a special tax levy, created by a special bill through the state legislature a year or so ago, the city is in a position to raise about $25,000 more for school purposes. Then in order to have the cash balance with the disbursements, the county board has voted on a special tax against the city for the balance, but members state that the school fund is not a part of their work, especially the country members, and therefore they say no other appropriation will be made by them in this way. By the most diplomatic strategy the finances of the city have been so conducted that it is possible for a correct balance to be made, but not without violation of the special charter.

Under the present charter, after the four new wards are created, there will be twenty-two school commissioners, two from each ward. In the city of Chicago there are less than twenty commissioners serving on the board of education. In Milwaukee the same conditions prevail. By the adoption of the general charter there would be fourteen commissioners, one from each ward and three at large appointed by the mayor, who would be empowered to elect a superintendent, prescribe duties, etc., and give him power to appoint an assistant superintendent if the board deemed it necessary; fix the salary of the secretary of the board, purchase school supplies, fuel, etc.

The board could certify to the city clerk the amount of money needed each year for school purposes, amount to be raised by tax to be determined by the city council.

The city treasurer to keep the moneys raised for school purposes in separate fund; pay only on the order of the board of education, signed by the president and secretary.

By the adoption of the general charter all funds except the school board allowance and the sinking fund of five per cent, set aside annually for the bonded indebtedness would be handled in one common treasury. As it now is each fund is handled separately. By putting all these funds with the two exceptions in one common treasury the gentlemen though would be dangerous.

The maximum amount to be raised by the police department under the present charter is $10,000, not a sufficient amount to operate a competent force. The hydrant rental fund is inadequate, it being only possible to raise about $15,000, while it costs considerable more to operate that department. The fire department fund is placed at $15,000. By being allowed the additional $2,500 as insurance revenues, the department has been able to make both ends meet.

The whole truth of the matter the city has grown far beyond the special charter, which was meant for a municipality of 20,000 people. It is not likely that the entire general charter will be adopted, although some of the larger cities in the state are now operating under it advantageously. However, it is likely that the two charters will be thoroughly compared and the best parts incorporated into a general charter and the amendments then made presented to the state legislature for passage.

A gentleman who has given the general ordinance much though stated this afternoon that the chief objection to its adoption was the 3½ per cent assessment of the total valuation. He was of the opinion if this part was decreased to three per cent, and possibly not over 2½ per cent the adoption of the general charter would be an excellent move.

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NOT ON ACCOUNT OF THE ARMY.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The anti-imperialists are calling attention to the large appropriations made at the last session of the fifty-seventh congress as evidence of the costliness of what they call militarism. Without any regard for the statements already before the people as to increased appropriations, they seek to convey the impression that all of the increase is on account of our army. This is not true.

The appropriations for the army made at the last session of the fifty-seventh congress were not as large by $13,591,383 as those made at the first session. The appropriations for the navy, however, were larger by $3,020,928.

It is true that the appropriations of the fifty-seventh congress at both sessions were larger by $113,610,075 than those made by the Fifty-sixth congress, called upon to provide for the support of a large army in the Philippines. Of this increase, however, $17,490,046 went to the navy, $54,377,221 to the postal service, $23,526,120 to the improvement of harbors and waterways, and none at all to the army.

In other words, the authorized increase in expenditures was mainly in the interest of our commerce and for its protection. The fifty-seventh congress was a billion and a half congress, not, as has been asserted by the Democratic newspapers, because of our increased army; but because of the heavier appropriations for the navy, in regard to which there was no great difference between the parties; because of the heavy appropriation for the improvement and extension of the postal service, in regard to which there was no difference at all between the parties, and the heavier expenditures for the improvement of harbors and the deepening of rivers and other navigation channels and an appropriation of $50,000,000 for the Panama canal.

The truth is that in the last two years the army has been decreased from 100,000 by the retirement of all the volunteers and by the reduction of the regular army from 77,000, under the reorganization act of 1901, to 59,000. At the same time, the efficiency of the army has been increased by several measures of constructive character, and the navy has been strengthened in men as well as in ships, and, as every one knows, with the entire approval of the people.

Every state in the union is interested in the early completion of the isthmian canal, and is favorable to the naval program market out by the fifty-seventh congress, which contemplates the construction of four battle ships a year until the navy can muster forty-eight first-class war vessels.

## SNAPS AND HITS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "You can't judge by appearances, paw," said Farmer Sorghum's eldest daughter. "Beneath the roughest exterior may nestle the heart of gold."

The old man looked thoughtful.

"That sounds nice," he said, "but it seems to me it's jest the opp'site with a gold brick.

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Puck: Daughter—"He said he'd die if I refused him."

Father—"Let him die, then."

Daughter—"Why, papa, don't you know that he's insured in your company?"

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Browning's Magazine: She—They say even his successful pictures lack "atmosphere."

He—Dear me! I had supposed that his successes were altogether "in the air."

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Die Jugend: Hotelkeeper—"Have you given that man his bill?"

Waiter—"Yes."

Hotelkeeper—"Impossible! Why, he's whistling still."

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Judge: Angrily the agriculturist glares at the ram which has butted him through the side of the barn.

"Drat ye!" he exclaims: "drat ye! I'd sell ye to the butcher this day if it wasn't I could wait another week and get 40 cents a pound for ye as spring lamb."

---

New York Weekly: Father—"The idea of marrying that young fellow! He couldn't scrape enough money together to buy a square meal."

Daughter—"But what difference need that make? We haven't either of us had a bit of appetite for months."


**A Certain Cure for Chilblains.**

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures Chilblains, Frostbites, Damp, Sweating, Swollen feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c.

**Lockjaw From Cobwebs.**

Cobwebs put on a cut lately gave a woman lockjaw. Millions know that the best thing to put on a cut is Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the infallible healer of Wounds, Ulcers, Sores, Skin Eruptions, Burns, Scalds, and Piles. It cures or no pay. Only 25 cents at Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.


# INVENTION, BOON TO THE AFFLICTED

**Instrument Perfected Which Means Untold Happiness to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.**

**CURRENT STIMULATES THE AUDITORY NERVE**

**Device Placed Upon the Ear Transmits Sounds Into the Inner Chambers—Experiments so Far Have Proved Very Successful.**

NEW YORK, March 14.—By means of an invention of Miller Reese Hutchison, a young Alabamian, who was recently decorated by Queen Alexandra for his efforts in behalf of the deaf, three children, deaf, dumb and blind, have been enabled to hear a pianist play, a phonograph repeat the sounds and the sounds of their own voices uttering the words "Mamma," "Papa," and "Hello," in quavering childish treble.

The experiments were made at the laobratory of Mr. Hutchison and were witnessed by many persons.

The invention consists, primarily, of a transmitter, an ear piece and a small electric battery. By means of these instruments sound is projected into the ear in a manner to stimulate the auditory nerve. The volume of sound has nothing to do with the action of these instruments. The penetrating quality of the electric sound wave apparently disregards the mechanism of the outer ear and affects the inner ear direct.

The first patient brought out to try the effects of the invention was Orris Benson, who is blind, deaf and dumb. A physician tried to make him hear in various ways, but all his efforts were vain. The little instrument was then clapped to the lad's ear, the current switched on, and Mr. Hutchinson said in an ordinary conversational tone, "Papa." The youth worked his fingers rapidly in the sign language.

"He says he can hear something, but does not know what it is," remarked Prof. Van Tassell, who was in charge of the children. The current was made stronger. The youth's eye balls were raised and he smiled. Then he tried to repeat the syllables and in a wierd treble cried shrilly "Papa." Noticing that the patient was becoming quite excited over his novel experience, Mr. Hutchison suggested that one of the girls be brought into the reception room. A girl, 18 old who had lost sight and hearing through exposure a dozen years ago, was led into the room.

She could not hear a sound, no matter how loud, right against her ear, but when she had the ear piece of the instrument fastened to her head and the pianist at the end of the room began to play a Sousa march her cheeks flushed and her fingers beat time on a table.

Another girl born blind, deaf and dumb, clapped her hands in ecstacy when she heard her own voice say "Mamma," and reached out wistfully toward the piano when the musician stopped playing and the new harmonies died out of her ear but lingered in her memory.

## ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY

Clarence Snyder, in a communication to the Journal office, which will be published entire Monday, announces his willingness to lead the Democratic party as its mayoralty candidate at the spring election.

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If the president will put up for the larger families many more will be forthcoming.


**Homeseekers' Excursions to the Northwest, West and Southwest, and Colonist Low Rates West.**

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates are on sale to the territory indicated above. Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars and "The Best of Everything." For full particulars apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

**Rheumatism Cured in a Day.**

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents and $1.00. Sold by Schulze Bros. druggists, 603 Sixth street.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or caloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by Schulze Bros., druggist.

**Buy Early!** Farms and Residences.
Several Good Bargains If Taken This Month.
Loans For Good Security.
**COLLIER** REAL ESTATE AGENCY Union Grove Wis.

I HAVE A CHOICE LOT OF
**Seed Potatoes.**
CARMAN No. 3. For Sale Cheap
V. R. RICHARDS
Union Grove, Racine County, Wis


**COUNTY OFFICIALS.**

Treasurer—Hans P. Nelson.
Clerk—Wm. Bell.
Register of Deeds—George Herzog.
Sheriff—Robert Mutter.
Under Sheriff—Alfred F. Donald.
Judge of Circuit Court—E. B. Belden.
Clerk of Circuit Court—John R. Hulbert
Judge of County Court—Max W Heck.
Register in Probate—Ella Morris.
Judge of Municipal Court—William Smieding, Jr.
Clerk of Municipal Court—William H. Armstrong.
District Attorney—C. L. Lukes.
County Surveyor—Sayrs G. Knight.
County Superintendent of Schools—John J. Pettijohn, Rochester.
Supervisor of Assessment—H. J. Herzog.
Coroner—Jonas Hoyle.
Terms of County Court—First Tuesday of each month.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

BURLINGTON TOWN.

Thomas H. Marsland—Chairman.
D. A. Warren—Town Clerk.
Frank Fishman—Town Treas.
Edward Barrett—Assessor.

CALEDONIA.

W. C. Smith—Chairman.
John W. Trumbull—Town Clerk.
Leonard Glassbrener—Assessor—P. O. Address—Racine R. F. D. R. No. 1.
Wencil Lorence—Town Treas.—Franksville R. F. D. R. No. 1.

DOVER.

Frank Cox—Chairman—Kansasville.
Michael Broidy—Town Clerk—Kansasville.
Frank Hannaford—Town Treas.—Beaumont.
John Callahan—Assessor—Dover.

MT. PLEASANT.

J. E. Rowlands—Chairman—Racine.
J. L. Jones—Town Clerk—Racine.
John De Mouldepied—Town Treas.—Racine.
E. D. Davis—Assessor—Racine.

NORWAY.

H. F. Johnson—Chairman—P. O. North Cape.
John L. English—Town Clerk—North Cape.
Carl J. Ryrh—Town Treas.—North Cape
Albert T. Hanson—Assessor—Waterford

RAYMOND.

J. H. Kamper—Chairman—North Cape.
Benjamin West—Town Clerk—Kneeland
Frank Hanson—Treas.—Raymond.
R. B. McPherson—Assessor—Raymond.

ROCHESTER.

H. J. Kilpatrick—Chairman—Rochester.
W. M. Ela—Town Clerk—Rochester.
A. J. Robertson—Town Treas.—Rochester.
A. J. Ludman—Assessor—Rochester.

WATERFORD.

Wm. Shenkenberg—Chairman—Waterford.
Chris. Berger—Town Clerk—Waterford.
Albert Noll—Town Treas.—Waterford.
J. E. Bennett—Assessor—Waterford.

YORKVILLE.

Hannibal Skewes—Chairman — Union Grove.
John F. Moyle—Town Clerk—Yorkville.
A. M. Wilson—Town Treas.—Yorkville.
R. T. Boustow—Assessor—Yorkville.

UNION GROVE VILLAGE.

J. S. Blakey—President—E. W. Treat—Clerk. A. A. Conner—Treas. A. Giddings Assessor. O. L. Crabb—Supervisor.

BURLINGTON CITY.

E. F. Rakow—Mayor. Jos. Reuschlien—City Clerk; John Trier, Jr.—City Treas; Nic Gill—Assessor.

SUPERVISORS. CITY OF RACINE.

First Ward—A. McAvoy; Second Ward—R. M. Boyd; Third Ward—W. H. Lingsweiler; Fourth Ward—E. A. Jenks; Fifth Ward—C. J. Thiesen; Sixth Ward—Peter Nelson; Seventh Ward—Henry Miller.

SUPERVISORS CITY OF BURLINGTON

First Ward—Andrew H. Smith; Second Ward—J. C. Sallsbury; Third Ward—F. G. Klein; Fourth Ward—H. E. Zimmerman.
Union Grove Village—O. L. Crabb.
Burlington—Thos H. Marsland.
Caledonia—W. C. Smith.
Dover—Frank Cox.
Mt. Pleasant—J. E. Rowlands.
Norway—H. F. Johnson.
Raymond—J. H. Kamper.
Rochester—H. J. Kilpatrick.
Waterford—William Shenkenberg.
Yorkville—Hannibal Skewes.
William Shenkenberg, Chairman.

TRUSTEES OF COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

F. F. Klein—President; C. L. Graham—Secretary; J. H. Crane, Amasa Harden—Superintendent; Mrs. Edna Harden—Matron; Walter S. Haven, M. D.—Visiting Physician.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

Eastern District—Peter Myers—Racine.
Middle District—Cameron Donald, Union Grove.
Western District—S. M. Rienardy—Burlington.

COUNTY POOR PHYSICIANS.

Eastern District—S. Sorensen, M. D.—Racine.
Middle District—W. C. Hanson, M. D., North Cape.
Western District—Charles Flett, M. D., Waterford.
Burlington District—E. B. Taylor, M. D.
County Purchasing Agent—Peter Myers—Racine.
Keeper of County House—J. H. Hankison—P. O. Union Grove.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

F. W. Klein—Racine.
H. C. Williams—Union Grove.
W. E. Hoyt—Rochester.

Board of Supervisors—Racine County, meet in annual session, Tuesday, November 11, 1902, Racine City.


**Buy Your Groceries**

Where you can get the best goods for the least money.

Sugar per 100-lb sack.....$5.00
Ferndale Flour, per sack.....$1.95
Good Rio Coffee, per lb.....10c
Fancy Rio Coffee, per lb.....15c
Tea Dust, per lb.....25c
N. C. Jap. Tea, per lb.....30c
Good Prunes, per lb.....5c
Six Pounds for.....25c
Good Rice, per lb 5c. Fancy Rice per lb 7c
Four Pounds for 25c.
Highest prices paid for Butter and Eggs.

**J. G. LUEKER,**
309 Sixth Street. Racine Wis.

**I. A. HEIDBRINK,**
DENTIST
OFFICES:—
NORTH CAPE, Monday and Tuesday
BRISTOL, Wednesday of each week.
UNION GROVE, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week.

NOW IS THE TIME TO Order Your
**SPRING HARNESS**
Before the Spring Rush. For durability my harness can not be excelled.
Also Whips, Robes, Blankets and Axle Grease.
Frank Clemmens, West Racine

**We Don't Want**
The farmer to let time pass without knowing about our
**Hub Box Attachment**
Saves the cost of new axles or stubs on your old buggy or spring wagon, makes your vehicle run tight, steady and true as when new. Price $3c as wheel. Saves you $4.00 at least, compared with cost of new axles. Call and see
J. S. HENDRIE 215 4th St., Racine

**MONUMENTS!**
MARBLE AND GRANITE
Headstones, Tablets, Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts, Etc.
Get my price. I get your order.
THOS. P. GRIFFITHS, UNION GROVE, WIS.

# EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS LIKELY

## Senate's Action on Cuban Reciprocity Measure May Cause President to Act.

## "HOLDS HIMSELF FREE" TO ISSUE SUCH CALL

### Roosevelt so Much in Earnest He Has Even Considered Convening Congress This Spring, a Contingency, However, Thought Improbable.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—It can be stated by authority that President Roosevelt has not definitely made up his mind to call an extraordinary session of the fifty-eighth congress. He, however, is considering the practicability of doing so. When he was informed that it was the intention of the senate to so amend the Cuban reciprocity treaty as to render action upon it by the house of representatives necessary to make it effective, he informed some members of the senate that he would hold himself free to call an extraordinary session of the congress in order to secure action upon it. No definite time was mentioned by the president for the meeting of the extraordinary session.

The president is much in earnest in his desire to have the Cuban treaty ratified and made effective. It can be said that so strong is this desire, he even has considered the advisability of calling the congress into extraordinary session this spring if the senate should permit the Cuban treaty to fail through lack of a quorum. That, however, is a contingency which he considers improbable.

The belief of the president and of his advisors is that the senate will take definite action upon both the Panama canal and Cuban reciprocity treaties at the present extra session. Assurances to that effect have been received from the leaders of the senate. Th president believes also it can be said, that this work of the senate will have been accomplished by the last of next week.

Further than that the president "holds himself free' to call an extraordinary session of the fifty-eighth congress, nothing has been determined.

QUESTIONS TITLE'S VALIDITY.

Ten minutes after convening today the senate, on motion of Mr. Cullom, went into executive session. Senator Hawley (Conn.) was in his seat after a long absence due to illness.

When the senate went into executive session Senator Morgan entered on a discussion of Attorney General Knox's opinion as to the validity of the title to the Panama canal property which can be given by the new Panama Canal company. This opinion he attacked as defective in some points and especially in its failure to deal with the jurisdiction of the French courts which have passed upon the Canal company's title.

At the request of Senator Teller the senate adopted a resolution calling upon the president for information as to whether Great Britain has made a formal protest against the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

## JURIST HAS PNEUMONIA

### Judge Day is so Afflicted—No Complications, However, and is Doing Well.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Justice Day's physician this morning said his patient is slightly better; that he rested fairly well last night.

The following bulletin regarding Judge Day's condition was issued at 1:40 p. m. today:

Judge Day has pneumonia, involving the lower lobe of the left lung. He is doing very well. There are no complications and no unfavorable symptoms.

B. L. Harlo,
William Osler.

## VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY

### Indiana Coal Operators Go Free Because Illinois Statutes Were Not Violated.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Judge Chetlain today instructed the jury in the trial of the Indiana coal operators to bring in a verdict of "not guilty." The jury was then discharged.

The court held that if there was any violation of law by the operators it was a violation of the interstate law and not of the statutes of Illinois. Such being the case the offense is one for trial by a federal jury.

## AMERICA GAVE $85,000 FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS

STOCKHOLM, March 13.—The famine relief committee has received total subscriptions amounting to about $258,000, of which sum $85,000 was sent from America.

# HATTEN AND STOUT DISSENT IN REPORT

## Side With Governor and Against Commission in Favor of Taxing Intangible Property.

## MEASURE WILL PASS IN THE UPPER HOUSE

### Opposition to Superior Grain Inspection Bill May Gain First Victory—Private Bankers Protest Against Banking Measure.

MADISON, Wis., March 13.—Another important taxation measure—the bill to abolish the taxation of credits—was reported to the senate last night by the committee on assessment and collection of taxes. Two members of the committee, Senators Hatten and Stout, dissented from the report in favor of the passage of the bill. Mr. Hatten and Mr. Stout take position with the governor and against the tax commission in favor of taxing intangible property, so-called.

The bill was made a special order for next Wednesday evening, on motion of Senator Whitehead, chairman of the taxation committee. Little doubt exists regarding the passage of the bill by the upper house.

With the school tax bill and the credit taxation bill out of committee the senate is ready to proceed quickly with the constructive legislation. The committee has cleared its desk for the consideration of the most important measure of all, the railroad taxation bill, and has begun detail work thereon. It will be the next bill reported and probably will be ready for the senate as soon as the measures that have proceeded it are disposed of.

It is possible that an opportunity may be given the railroad companies next week to make arguments on the question, the disposition being to give the companies an exhaustive hearing.

GRAIN BILL IN PERIL.

The fate of the Superior grain inspection bill hangs in the balance, the outlook being that the opposition to the measure will gain its first victory through the report of the senate committee. Influences that have not shown on the surface have been at work and tremendous pressure has been brought to bear by constituents on members who at the start were inclined to favor the side of the Superior grainmen.

The elevator interests as late as yesterday filed briefs, summarizing the exhaustive arguments that have been made against Wisconsin inspection.

Gov. La Follette has not yet signed the bill providing for the submission to the voters at the coming spring election of the proposed constitutional amendment to increase the membership of the supreme court. The governor has until tomorrow to decide whether he shall approve of the measure.

The assembly committee on education decided to favorably report the Stout bill, No. 141, increasing the salary of the state superintendent of public instruction to $5,000.

The senate committee on state affairs postponed for one week the consideration of the Humane society's bill to prohibit the docking of horses' tails and to prevent trap shooting of live birds.

The assembly committee on railroads yesterday afternoon held a hearing on the Evans bill, No. 373A, limiting passenger rates on the principal railroads of the state to 2 cents a mile.

Assemblyman Smalley's bill limiting the state tax for common school purposes to $850,000 was on the calendar for advancement to engrossment and third reading, and on motion of Mr. Wallrich, it was made the special order for 11 o'clock next Thursday morning.

The discussion of the banking bill which began last week, was continued before the joint committees on finance, banks, and insurance last night. The only important speech was one by Mr. Bundy, an Eau Claire lawyer, who said he represented 112 private bankers and was here to protest against giving a mere appointee like a bank examiner greater power than was possessed by the governor. He asked that arbitrary power be withheld from the examiner.

## INJECTED THE WRONG DRUG

NEW YORK, March 13.—A telegram to the Journal from Marseilles says, according to a Paris dispatch to the Herald that Dr. Michaud, a surgeon on the steamer Laos, of the Messageries Maritimes, has just met a terrible death on board the vessel.

He was in the habit of injecting morphine and on the last voyage of the vessel made a mistake and injected atrophine. He soon discovered his error but kept perfectly calm and related his experience to military doctors on board until the moment of his death, which occurred in one hour.

## AMES WILL RETURN FOR TRIAL IN MINNEAPOLIS

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 13.—Adelbert A. Ames, former mayor of Minneapolis and fugitive from justice, contrary to the advice of his physicians, and it is believed without the knowledge of his counsel, has decided to return to Minneapolis and stand trial. His decision to return was voluntarily made, but it was not announced until his wife's relatives had come forward with securities enough for his bail of $12,400.

# MORPHINE HABIT KILLS DRUGGIST

## Sad Ending of Andrew Holm, Who in 1898–99 Conducted Business in This City.

## LEAVES WIDOW AND 6 CHILDREN PENNILESS

### Attempted Alleviation of Neuralgic Pains Leads to Enthralment Which Repeated Efforts to Throw Off Fail—Story of His Sufferings.

An overdose of morphine is said to have caused the death of Andrew Holm at St. Mary's hospital, Hoboken, N. J., recently. A paper devoted to the interests of the drug business uses considerable space in describing the misfortunes which have pursued a former Racine druggist in his search for health and vain endeavor to throw off the shackles of the deadly morphine habit.

Racine citizens will well remember Andrew Holm. When he first located in Racine, he fitted up a drug store at 1212 State street, but after being there about a year moved to 1204 Villa street, the present site of the Kradwell-Thiesen Drug company, which firm purchased his stock when failure was inevitable. Mr. Holm never prospered in Racine. It was always thought his wife had considerable money as he was in the habit of issuing checks in her name for debts contracted by the firm.

Many will also remember that Fuller & Fuller, wholesale druggists of Chicago, Ill., had Mr. Holm arrested for an alleged criminal offense at Wheaton, Ill., they claiming he misled them regarding some business transaction. They succeeded in having Holm put under bonds to keep the peace.

Under the caption "A Druggist Conquered by Morphine," the Drug Journal gives the following account:

"There has been much agitation about the drug habit, but its awful results were never brought straighter home to the trade than recently in the sad death of Andrew Holm, once a druggist and reputed to be worth more than $100,000, who passed away penniless, in St. Mary's hospital, Hoboken, N. J. He leaves a widow and six children, all in pitiably destitute circumstances.

"Holm's death was attributed to an overdose of morphine. Several years ago he came to Hoboken. At that time he was connected with one of the largest New York drug firms and owned two retail stores in Hoboken. While suffering from severe neuralgia pains he began to use morphine and opium and soon became a slave to the former.

"The stores went. So did his health and pretty home. He fought vainly against the curse. When he felt the desire for the drug coming on, he was wont to start out and walk, often as far as twenty miles without stopping. Then, if the walk proved futile, he would apply to the police to lock him up that he might be removed from the temptation. The greater part of this winter he spent in the penitentiary. After coming out he was recommitted, at his request, and then was taken to the hospital. A short time ago a friend gave him a copy of DeQuincey's "Confessions of an Opium Eater." Holm was greatly interested in the book, and said that he could have overcome the habit if he had read it a few months earlier. As it was, he said he would continue the habit until it killed him. He was 42 years old."

## A VERY SATISFACTORY CHOICE

### Mr. Joseph Cooper Will Look After Interests of Humane Society.

Joseph Cooper of Wisconsin street, who has been named as the candidate for humane agent by the directors of the Humane society, among business men is regarded as a good man for the position. Although not yet officially appointed the recommendation that will be given him will be of an order to make it a foregone conclusion.

In conversation last evening a group of business men expressed unanimous approval of the selection of Mr. Cooper, saying that he was thoroughly capable and qualified for the proper performance of the duties that would devolve upon him. He is a veteran of the civil war and can converse in five languages.

## POPE RECEIVES AMERICANS

### Asks Bishop Dunne to Convey His Blessing to All the Faithful.

ROME, March 13.—The pope today received in private audience Bishop Edward Dunne of Dallas, Tex., who presented the pontiff with a jubilee offering. The bishop was impressed with the pope's vitality, especially when in expressing his affection for the people of the United States, he asked the bishop to convey his blessing to all the faithful in his diocese, saying: "Come again."

The following priests were afterward presented to the pope:

Stewart Mc Donnell of Chicago; Thomas O'Gara of Wilmington, Ill., and H. O'Gara Mc Shane of Chicago.

Bishop Dunne will return to America in the middle of May.

The pope also received Monsignor Barrett, secretary of Bishop Mc Donnell of Brooklyn, N. Y., in whose name he presented the pontiff with $1,000 in gold.

## FARMER MURDERS FAMILY OF SEVEN

### Missourian Ends Their Lives With Sledgehammer Then Knocks Himself on Head With Same Weapon.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Adolph Krauss, a German farmer living twenty-one miles west of St. Louis, near Bellefontaine, last night killed his wife and six children with a sledge hammer. He then knocked himself unconscious with the hammer and at midnight was dying.

Krauss had the reputation among his neighbors of being a quiet, inoffensive, and industrious farmer, and no other cause but insanity has been assigned.

About 7 o'clock last night John Krauss a brother, happened to go to Adolph's house. The lights were out, but the door was unlocked. He entered the house and upon striking a light was horrified to find that there had been a terrible tragedy.

From all that can be learned Adolph Krauss entered the house some time in the afternoon armed with a sledge hammer. Without warning he struck his wife on the head, killing her instantly. Then seizing his first child, aged 12, he likewise dealt her a murderous blow. The other five children were killed similarly, the last being a 6 months old baby.

Krauss then placed the seven bodies side by side on the floor in one room. He then seized the hammer and dealt himself a blow on the skull which fractured it and knocked him unconscious, his body falling almost in line with those of his victims.

When John Krauss had discovered the tragedy last night he immediately summoned the authorities. The bodies were taken in charge by an undertaker, but the coroner decided not to move Krauss who apparently would be dead by morning.

The dead in this tragedy are August Krauss, 36 years old, father and murderer; Mrs. August Krauss, 37 years old, the wife and mother; Carrie, aged 11; Amy, aged 9; Phillip, aged 7; George, aged 6; Mary, aged 4; baby boy, aged 3 months.

B. F. Andre, postmaster at Bellefontaine, received a letter Thursday from Mrs. Krauss, stating that her husband had been acting strangely and that she feared violence at his hands. She asked in the letter that the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen take steps to protect her.

In his more cheerful moments Krauss frequently told his wife, neighbors say, to keep all weapons out of his reach, as he feared in times of despondency he might use them upon himself or on the mother of his family.

BOY, AGED 9, SUICIDES.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., March 13.—Remorse and fear over the belief that he had killed a playmate named Laura Wainwright by hitting her with a stone yesterday caused Warren Fleming, aged 9, to shoot himself through the heart, after ascertaining from his 11 year old sister on which side his heart was located.

CUT HIS THROAT.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—August Krauss a wealthy farmer living near Bellefontaine, St. Louis county, who last night killed his wife and six children with a sledge hammer, died today. After killing his family Krauss cut his throat, but did not injure himself with the hammer as first reported. The coroner will hold an inquest today.

## MAYOR'S COAL ARRIVES

### First Lot of 5000 Tons of Welsh Anthracite Ordered by David S. Rose Brought to Milwaukee.

At last the first installment of Mayor Rose's Welsh coal has arrived in Milwaukee, Pere Marquett carferry No. 15 bringing in thirty tons yesterday at Milwaukee. It had been claimed that the coal would not get here before the middle of July. It is now only March 13.

What the mayor is going to do with the coal is a question. Sixteen cars were expected last night and there will probably be 5,000 tons of it here altogether. With a cold snap of a few days the coal might be in demand, as coal men of the city say anthracite now here could not supply the demand. The prospect is, however, that there will be little or no more severe cold weather. If this proves to be the case it will be impossible to sell the whole of the cargo, especially when another drop in the price of hard coal is predicted April 1.

In the deliveries every buyer is certain to get 2,000 pounds for his ton, as the mayor has arranged that no loss shall ensue in the handling of the orders.

## OBITUARY.

### Cuzner

Word reached the city this morning that Mrs. Fred Cuzner died at Los Angeles, Cal., on Tuesday, March 10th, of lung trouble, aged 38 years. Deceased was born and raised in the town of Yorkville, and was the daughter of Thomas Harry, of Union Grove. She is survived by a husband and one son. It is thought that the remains will be cremated and the ashes brought to Chicago.

The $80,000 proposed for the state fair with $20,000 more would look better appropriated instead for a state sanitarium for consumptives.

# SUGAR PLANT IS ASSURED COUNTY

## Farmers in Caledonia and Mt. Pleasant Will Raise 10,000 Tons of Beets This Season.

## YIELD OF 30,000 TONS PROMISED NEXT YEAR

### Cost of Sugar Factory Would be $50,000—Running Season From October to January—Crop Seeded This Spring is Sold.

The proposed beet sugar factory for Racine is now practically an assured fact. The promoter, A. Volter, who has been campaigning throughout the county in the interest of the Wisconsin Sugar company of Menomonee Falls, Wis., teaching the farmers in the raising of beets, stated that present prospects were of a nature that left little doubt as the successful materilization of the project. The farmers have begun to learn the profits they could derive from such an enterprise and are showing it a very encouraging spirit.

Mr. Volter's field of labor is in the towns of Caledonia and Mt. Pleasant, throughout different parts of which section of the county he holds meetings each Sunday. He reported that in the former town over 100 farmers have promised to devote from two to four acres apiece for an experimental crop, while in the latter town about forty farmers will try their hands at the experiment, the combined yield of both of which he estimates will be about 10,000 tons of beets. The seeding will commence in a few weeks and the harvest will be in October. The entire crop of the two towns has been contracted for by the company which Mr. Volter represents.

Thirty thousand tons of beets is necessary to warrant the starting of the factory. With an experimental crop of ten thousand tons this year Mr. Volter states there will be no difficulty to induce the farmers to raise a regular crop of 30,000 each year as the experiments will more fully demonstrate the benefits in beet raising.

The location of the factory, which will not be decided until plans have matured sufficiently, will be in the neighborhood of Racine, probably at Ives, which is nearly in the center of the two towns that are to form the beet raising center of Racine county. The cost of the factory will be about $50,000, and its daily capacity will be about sixty tons of sugar. October, November, December and January will be the running season of the refinery, which will benefit the farmers per season to the extent of $225,000, and the labor that will find employment in it to the extent of $50,000.

## FIRE DOES $400 DAMAGE

### Fire Breaks Out on Second Floor of H. M. Nelson's Dwelling on Freeman Court.

The two story dwelling of H. M. Nelson, 1328 Freeman court, was damaged to the extent of $400 by fire yesterday afternoon. The house was insured.

The fire broke out in the clothes closet on the second floor and was not discovered until it had gained considerable headway. Its course was straight up through the roof into which it burned a hole about ten feet square.

Mrs. Nelson was in the sitting room on the first floor and was not aware that her home overhead was furnishing material for flames until neighbors apprised her of the fact. She was busy at the sewing machine. They noticed smoke issuing from the windows, hurried over to notify Mrs. Nelson and then lent their aid in carrying out the household furniture, while one the neighbors sent in the alarm for the fire department, which arrived there promptly.

The origin of the fire is not known, but the supposition is that it started from a match carelessly thrown on the floor by some member of the family who went into the closet and used a match for a light to find a particular piece of wearing apparel. There are no windows in that room and consequently darkness always prevails.

## CALLS LAW STUDENTS ASSES

### Ann Arbor Professor Declares Them Finest Specimens Ever in University.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 13.—Professor Otto Kirchner, the Detroit lawyer, yesterday said to his freshman law class:

"Gentlemen, you are the finest specimens of asses that ever entered this university. I leave you with mutual regrets and condolences."

Professor Kirchner had good grounds for his thrust, according to the old-fashioned notions of the manner in which a class of sober students ought to act. There are members of the class who boast that they have not paid attention to a single lecture.

In this child labor reform the age limit should be strictly enforced. There is no other way.

# CUTS WIFE OFF WITHOUT A CENT

## Will of Late Edwin L. Burdick Made Dec. 8, 1902, Leaves Bulk of Property to Children.

## WIFE'S LAWYER HINTS AT POSSIBLE CONTEST

### Document Was Made Without Lawyer, Being Dictated to Stenographer—Mr. & Mrs. Seth T. Paine Subpoened to Appear at Inquest.

BUFFALO, March 13.—The will of the late Edwin L. Burdick, murdered in his home Friday, Feb. 27, was made public today. Burdick cuts off his wife, whom he was suing for divorce, without a cent. He leaves $2,500 to relatives and the rest of his property to his three children, share and share alike. The will was made Dec. 8, 1902. Mr. Burdick names as executors of his estate, Augustus B. Kellogg, George H. Dunston and George C. Miller. He names Charles Parke and Risley Tucker, his business associates, as guardians of his three children. The petition for the probate cites the following as the heirs at law and next of kin of Burdick:

Alice N. Burdick, widow, Marion Burdick, aged 15, daughter; Carroll Lewis Burdick, aged 12; Alice Hull Burdick, aged 10, daughter.

The petition for probate gives no definate idea of the correct valuation of Burdick's estate. The petitioner's estimate the value of his real property at $400, manifestly too low, and his personal property at $1,000 and upwards. Burdick, it is said, made his will without the aid of a lawyer, dictating it to his stenographer in his own office.

Frederick B. Hartzell, attorney for Mrs. Burdick, was asked today if there would be any objections to the will so far as he and his client are concerned. "I can't tell yet," he said; "there may be."

Objections were filed in behalf of Mrs. Burdick and F. B. Hartzell in behalf of the infants as their special guardian.

Counsel for the executors, said he thought some one should be appointed the special guardian other than Mr. Hartzell.

The court, however, declined to revoke the appointment.

The will was then admitted to probate under the stipulation that the objection of Mrs. Burdick to the clause providing for the appointment of testamentary guardians for the children to be determined by the surrogate at a future date. Mrs. Burdick expressed perfect satisfaction with the other sections of the will.

Arrangements have been completed by the authorities for holding the inquest in the Burdick murder case tomorrow. They hope to learn something that will throw light upon the murder mystery. The police officials exercised great secrecy in arranging for the inquiry. It was announced yesterday that it would be held on Tuesday. Last night, after subpoenas had been given to detectives to serve, it wa sannounced that the inquest would be held tomorrow morning in the police court.

MUST APPEAR AT INQUEST.

BATAVIA, N. Y., March 13.—Mrs. Seth T. Paine of Buffalo, whose husband is a Batavia dentist, arrived here last night. She was followed by a detective. The latter had a conversation with Dr. Paine over the phone this morning the exact nature of which could not be learned. It is believed that Mrs. Paine came here to consult a lawyer relative to her appearance at the Burdick inquest at which the detective has a subpoen. for Mrs. Paine to appear. It is not thought she will attempt to avoid service.

Later in the day both Dr. and Mrs. Paine were served with subpoenas to appear at the Burdick inquest at Buffalo tomorrow.

## KOCIAN WILL PLAY HERE

### Famous Bohemian Violinist Engaged to Appear in Benefit Concert, March 26.

The famous Bohemian violinist, Kocian will appear in Racine Thursday, March 26th in a benefit concert under the auspices of the United Bohemian societies of this city. The net proceeds will go to the Charles Jonas Memorial fund. A subscription list for the sale of seats will be circulated.

It has not been without considerable negotiations and the assurance of a large sum of money that Jaroslav Kocian has promised to appear in this city.

In his initial tour throughout the United States audiences in all the large cities sat enchanted under the thrilling strains emanating from this famous artist.

Many Racine people heard him in Milwaukee and those who did not avail themselves of that opportunity will be certain to greet him in Racine.

It looks like conservatism in the senate had taken a fresh bloom.


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SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

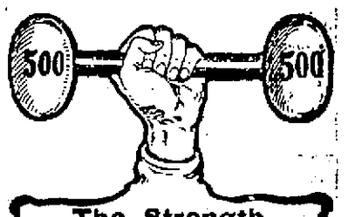

## COLORADO'S PAUL REVERE

### Suffers Partial Paralysis as Result of Ride Which Saved Thousands of Lives.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Leo. L. Loeb, who is known as the Paul Revere of Colorado, has arrived in this city to consult specialists with regard to partial paralysis, from which he has suffered as the result of the achievement which earned him the title he carries. Loeb is the man who, when a cloud burst let loose a wall of water 175 feet high five miles outside of Manitou, Colo., mounted a pony and riding at breakneck speed, warned the residents of the approaching calamity.

Just outside of Manitou Loeb's pony stumbled and horse and rider were plunged down an incline. The horse was killed, but Loeb gave the alarm in time to enable 7,000 residents to escape. Four days afterward Loeb suffered a stroke of paralysis as a result of his fall.

The anarchy bill of Senator Rohr should certainly become law, especially as congress failed again to enact a national law.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Plants and Flowers — The Veterinary
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TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1903.

## NULLIFYING THE TARIFF.

It is asserted, and the figures seem in every way to prove it, that our railroads have been and are now giving freight rates to consignments to Europe in many instances only equal to rates to points in this country. That is to say, articles are being transported to points in Europe per a price not exceeding that charged between local points in this country or in fact, enabling ocean vessels to be transporting freight for nothing. Such has been the extent this has been carried that our protective tariff has been in fact nullified by this, and American interests sacrificed. If this policy is to be continued, protection should be removed, as then this would compel the roads to do different, as it is this margin of protection, that enables them to do business with.

These disclosures have been made by a report made by the Inter State committee under a special resolution of congress. Some amazing discoveries have been made and it is now known that railroads in this country have been arranging their charges for goods consigned to Europe or coming from Europe in such fashion that the freight on the imported article is lower than that for the domestic article sufficient to fully offset the tariff duties, this in fact giving the importer the full benefit of the tariff protection instead of the American citizen.

It seems the roads are not making any profit on the mass of the foreign shipments though they claim in their testimony before the commission that their course is necessary to build up our export trade, as well as our import trade, and talk about the equalization of commercial conditions. They even go so far as to claim any commission of experts will favor a law permitting the roads to charge more freight on domestic goods than on foreign goods, or in words, legalize the roads in charging less for all articles of foreign origin coming this way consigned to interior points and all articles consigned to foreign ports. This is to say the American railroads will insist upon their right to charge more for freight on a domestic article going to New York city or an article going from Omaha to Pittsburg than for a domestic article passing between the same points, but consigned to say Berlin or Paris or Vienna.

If this is to be permitted then our protective tariff may as well be obliterated since it is only used to beat the heads of our own people.

According to the evidence says an article in a Chicago paper:

"It appears that the railroads are transporting the bulk of imports on a close margin of profit if not at actual loss. Aptly illustrative of present conditions are the following examples: A twelve months' contract for the shipment of salt from an English port to Kansas City through an American port was taken at the rate of 14¾ cents per 100 pounds, when the rate from Hutchison, Kan.—a point which can supply the entire salt trade of the territory west of the Mississippi river—to Kansas City, a distance of 200 miles, was 10 cents. A rate was made on tin plate from Swansea, Wales, to Missouri River points which was only 50 per cent of the rate from the Indiana gas fields to the same point. The rate on cement from New Jersey to Chicago is greater than the rate on imported cement plus the tariff."

"The president of the Boston and Maine railroad, defended present rates in his testimony before the commission upon the ground that they are necessary to build up our export as well as our import trade, and cited the alleged railroad policy of striving to equalize commercial conditions. A general committee of traffic experts, he insists, would declare in favor of giving import traffic a less rate than the domestic tariff.

Traffic experts in the middle west combat this position. They insist that if it was a wise measure to protect home industries by import duties any concession in rates tending to remove such protection is wrong. If there ever was a time, they also say, when railroads of necessity tried to equalize commercial conditions that time is past. They add that the theory of natural selection of location must control in the manufacturing industry, for example, and that railroads should confine their efforts to the manufacture and sale of transportation."

## OUR MONROE DOCTRINE AGAIN.

The Argentine Republic in a way has officially recognized our Monroe doctrine. What this South American country wanted the United States to do was to have asserted as a meaning of the doc., this: That a public debt cannot give rise to an armed intervention, and much less to the territorial occupation of the soil of American nations by any European power. This interpretation Secretary Hay declined to give, and it may be held thereby that our Monroe doctrine does not include this feature, or in other words European powers may occupy American soil if thereby such occupancy is necessary in the collection of any debt. This refers to an armed intervention such as occurred in Venezuela and occupancy, though there is no denial of the fact that any occupation intended to be of a permanent nature would be resisted by force of arms. This temporary feature however, is one of the uncertain things, as some European powers who originally were only very temporary occupants in pursuance of a desired object, and who were to move out speedily have in fact remained in occupancy, and are still in occupancy as witness England in Egypt.

How this view of the Monroe doctrine will affect South American countries needs no guessing. We decline to be continually embroiled in their troubles and insist through our non-interference with occupancy for a particular purpose of their keeping their obligations, and if they foolishly grant concessions to foreigners, foreigners may use force for all we care, to enforce the payment of obligations. Let these South American republics employ more common sense than many of them have employed in the past. But, however, the inquiry of the German ambassador as to whether or not our government had entered into an alliance with the Argentines is another matter, and proves the intense interest Germany has in the Monroe doctrine. We are under no obligations to impart information.

## TARIFF IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The failure of the last congress to enact a tariff bill for the Philippines is regretted by all who have observed the course of events in the islands. There is something incongruous in a tariff applying against our own possessions as does the tariff at present, the measure of concession previously granted not proving sufficient in view of the distress existing.

The comments upon the future of congress are rather severe, one from the St. Paul Pioneer Press being as follows:

"The gravity of the wrong done by the failure of congress to pass the Philippine tariff bill opening to the products of the islands admission to our home ports on more rational terms, is such as to occasion regrets in some quarters that President Roosevelt did not include the house as well as the senate in his call for an extra session. With their cattle gone as the result of a destructive epidemic; with capital holding back from investment because of unsatisfactory conditions; with agriculture languishing and all other industries dormant, the Philippines need every encouragement the great republic which has forcibly gathered them "under its wing" (if that be not too kind a simile) can give.

"The amount of unnecessary hardship, of business ruin, of demoralizing idleness, which must be faced in the nine months to pass before congress shall again meet in regular session is hard to compute. And then it is to be borne in mind that racial antipathies have not yet been wholly overcome, or the success of our Philippine experiment placed beyond dispute. American indifference, where sympathy was rightfully expected, may cause the antipathetic feeling to flame up in outbreaks even more difficult to handle than the "ladroneism" which today bears witness to the lack of industrial opportunity in the islands. The distribution of the $3,000,000 relief fund voted by congress will no doubt act in some degree as an emollient, but industrial opportunity is more valued than charity amond the Filipinos as among ourselves."

## THAT WAUKESHA VETO.

The first criticisms that were made upon the recent vote in the senate by which that body refused to sustain the veto of the governor of the Waukesha county bill, which provided for increased compensation of the stenographer of the county court, were upon the lines of the fact that a number of the so-called administration senators voted against the governor and that this was a sort of signification that lines were not drawn so tight as had been supposed.

The real merits of the case were not entered into. The position of the governor being that the people of that county should themselves decide as to the compensation of an official of the county, the stenographer, in his judgment, being such an official; that if the Waukesha county people preferred to pay their stenographer an inefficient salary, that was their privilege and no concern of the state. The senators, a majority, rather two-thirds of them, viewed the thing differently and asserted it was the duty of the state to see that a proper compensation was paid. The senate held that the governor was wrong in his contention it was the place of the county board to attend to the salary question, and in accordance with that view refused to sustain his views, and joining in with this were a number of the senators who were relied upon to vote for the governor's primary election measure.

This view of the governor followed to its legitimate conclusion would of course lead him to veto any measure providing for the salaries of mayors and aldermen, since the same principle would apply of interference with home rule, if any such measure becomes law and goes to the governor for approval.

## A MOST JUSTIFIABLE UNSEATING.

The indignation of the Democrats in the house over the throwing out of Butler, Democrat, from one of the St. Louis districts was altogether unwarranted. The case was that of Wagoner, Republican versus Butler, Democrat and though on the face of the returns the Democrat received 6,283 plurality the house committee on elections found the Republican elected by a plurality of 767 votes. This was what led to the filibustering in the closing days and to the extreme indignation of numbers of prominent Democrats who resented the uncovering of political rascality. This is the second time Mr. Butler has been cast out, on the occasion of the first, the house declared the seat vacant and the election held in November was a special election to fill the vacancy.

St. Louis boodlerism never was more rampant, more indifferent to public opinion than in this case before congress. It was clearly shown the returns of fifty-three precincts gave an unquestioned plurality of 2,053 to Wagoner, Republican. It was as clearly shown and undeniably proved that in other precincts were committed the grossest of frauds, in favor of the Democrat. There were 25,179 voters registered in the district that is the voting lists showed that many. To each of this number had been sent a registered letter to the address given and what were the results of this. Of the number registered of 25,179 there were returned of these registered letters 12,608, and returned for the sufficient reason the letter carriers could not find the alleged voters at the residence given. Then again of the 25,179 registered voters the names of 16,045 could not be found in the latest city directory. Again the testimony disclosed rough and terrorizing treatment of Republican voters, and of organized gangs of Democratic roughs who had taken possession of the voting places.

Boodlerism and political boodlerism flourishes along side in St. Louis and honest Democrats do not care to be moved with indignation over the unveiling of a shameless piece of work in a city where rascality is protected and the pushing of which is unpopular.

## CUBAN MATTERS.

The charge is being made that the object of all this opposition to the Cuban treaty of reciprocity is based upon annexation at an early date. But this is subject to the amendment of disregarding the objections of the beet sugar men, who certainly can not be assumed to suppose the annexation of Cuba will help them. There has been and is now an objection to this proposed treaty so earnestly supported by the president, that has not come from the beet sugar men and the source is suspected to be in certain powerful interests in the eastern states. This view has received some support from the opposition of the Cuban senators Sanguilly to the reciprocity treaty and is alleged to have been inspired by an eminent financier who is desirous of securing control of valuable Cuban interests which may come with annexation. The statement that there is an annexation party in Cuba gives some color to this view.

There has been certainly a change of opinion from that existing a year or two ago as regards this Cuban reciprocity treaty. There is not the objection then existing and the view is being generally accepted that the moderate reciprocal terms can not possibly injure our sugar and other interests. But opposed to this are strenuous assertions reciprocity will benefit the great syndicates and trusts much more than reciprocity will the mass of the American people or Cuban people. But in the minds of many American citizens the idea is uppermost our bounden duty is to leave Cuba alone to try her way among the nations of the earth extending her a helping hand maturally, but permitting her to try walking alone. If Cuba stumbles, or after a trial prefers annexation then all well enough and good. This would seem the more natural solution of the Cuba problem.

## THAT BOUNDARY LINE CONTENTION.

The essence of the dispute between Canada and this country as to the boundary line between Alaska and northwest Canada is not understood exactly by many people. Canada is not pretending the boundary line runs any different in the sense of the word, but is pretending that the line of ten marine leagues from the shore commencing at the southern most point of Prince of Wales island, is not to be measured as always has been by Russia and this country under the treaty of 1825 between Russia and England, by the sinuosities of the north and south lines of the mountain peaks, but by a direct line from one mountain peak to another, which would follow Canada would secure most of the sea line, now belonging to us by every right. This strip Canada would claim and does claim under its interpretation, a claim never never asserted between 1825 and 1898 or until Canada wanted a sea port for the benefit of its new discovered gold regions, is about 300 miles north and south and from 14 to 70 miles in width. Our claim in its essence is that insisted upon by Russia from whom we bought, that the ten marine miles distant from the sea shore should be measured from the upper shores of all inlets and harbors or territorial waters and not from the sea mouths, as the contention is on our part in matters of this kind, that bays are a part of our territory. The Russian government beyond any question claimed and protected its claim that the ten marine miles distant from the shore line, meant just what it said, the shore line following the sinuosities of mountain and plain. Had Canada never discovered gold in the Klondike, their ridiculous claim to this large area of ground, it never owned, would never have been made.

## CURRENCY INFLATION.

The arguments being made in the east and by correspondents of western papers of the necessity for increases in currency, of the assertion the business of the country has largely outgrown the supply of money, reminds one strongly of the arguments of the greenback inflationists of twenty years ago when the battle for sound money was being fought. There is no difference in the arguments except a little substitution of points, since the greenbackers did not put their stress upon great business interests, but upon the necessities of the plain, average common citizen pottering along the best he could. We hear now of demands for more money, a larger supply of circulating medium, and arguments that banks should have things so fixed that money could always be issued on the shortest of notice while some big syndicate waited. It was asset currency with the greenbackers and it is asset currency today. The only difference is that the present day inflationists propose to redeem their floods of paper money in gold, while the greenbackers insisted their paper money was the actual money itself and needed no redeemer.

## RECOMMENDATION OF TAX COMMISSION.

The exhaustive report made by the tax commission certainly entitles the commission to a fair debate in the legislature upon their propositions. No omnibus measures are wanted, desired or ought to be rushed through. But every separate measure should receive careful attention entirely regardless of any primary election matters at all.

A large number of people are giving the commission recommendations considerate attention and it is quite certain, the recommendation that credits and mortgages be exempted from taxation is now receiving support from quarters that at first were indifferent or opposed. If it is not the best of the law to collect twice or more from the same property, actual, real or credit form, then if the original sources are taxed properly, there will be in the view of many, positive injustice in taxing the various forms originating therefrom. In this tax reform the legislature must either abolish the school mill tax injustice or else reduce the amount to reason. Another reform of necessity must be that of guarding more carefully the public expenditures, for in all this reform in taxation, the public are not preparing to pay increased taxes by any means. Copies of the report of the tax commission can be had by writing to Madison for them. There is no tax payer but who will be benefitted by reading it.

## THAT $40,000,000.

There are being expressed grave fears of trouble in case the government undertakes to pay its obligations to the Panama canal company of $40,000,000 by drawing upon its $152,000,000 on deposit in the national banks, the bulk of which is in the east. There is no apparent reason why the government should undertake to being always protecting the interests of our immense syndicates and combinations and as these millions on deposit are in no sense a part of any reserve, but a part of the available cash of the treasury and so stated every day in the reports, there is no reason why the government should not draw upon them. It of course is but fair to notify the banks where any intention exists of drawing for any considerable amounts, since they are so testy about this matter, but notice having been given, certainly the banks should be willing to give up without scandal less than a third of their government deposits. Western bankers would be ashamed of the fuss being made over this by the syndicate banking interests of the east and especially of New York city.

## INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT.

The defeat of the governor in the matter of increased compensation to the stenographers employed in the county court of Waukesha is not so very remarkable in marking a differentation of views, as it is the fact that administration senators have not sustained the governor but voted with those who are known to be more conservative in their ideas of primary election reform. This decided inclination of senators to employ the judgment the Almighty gave them rather than that coming in shape of obeying the will of any particular man is gratifying. It promises much for the future. In no sense of the word in this Waukesha matter could there be possibly any claim it was a party matter. It may have concerned the governor for he had vetoed the measure giving the increased compensation, and on this view of sustaining the administration, the senators supporting his views on primary election, might be supposed would sustain him on all other questions. But they have not.

## LEGISLATIVE.

The senate committee on assessments and taxes it is said, will report favorably the tax commission bill exempting mortgages and credits from taxation. This report will be made this week and a minority report opposing is expected. In the assembly a bill will be reported favorably opposed to this and taxing mortgages and exempting the makers with provisions protecting the makers of mortgages in case of the taxes being left unpaid.

The senate committee voted five to two in favor of the exemption from taxation of mortgages and credits, and when the committee report comes up in the open senate a contest will be on, with a number of the administration senators supporting the majority report. The school tax matter is announced to have the floor in a few days, the senate committee reporting a bill to reduce the school mill tax a little below half of what it is now, and taking $350,000 from the railroad tax receipts to make up an amount of $650,000.

It is now regarded as very possible the senate will a little later on pass a primary measure similar in its features to the assembly administration measure, with, however, provision for party conventions, and retaining all the state officials.

## INFLUENCE OF ENGLISH COLONIES.

It appears Canada and Australia are vitally interested in our Monroe doctrine, and colonial influence generally is being exerted in English political circles to prevent England from antagonizing in any manner this country. Their idea undoubtedly is that if England engaged in war and the enemy attacked say Canada and attempted to seize territory, or bombard their cities, this country would be obliged to interfere. Certainly the United States could not look on with unconcern at the ousting of a power this country had grown up with and the replacing of something different, which might have an effect upon us, if permitted altogether unpleasant.

No trace of the authorship has yet been found of the circular sent out having for its purpose the prejudicing of the case of the railroads. In referring to this the Fond du Lac Commonwealth says: "It consists of a circular sent out to the agents of the several companies, saying that if the ad valorem system of taxation is adopted it will mean additional expense for the roads and may result in lowering wages. It further calls on the agents to use their influence again against the passage of the primary election bill, ad valorem taxation and other reform measures. The managements of the several roads have branded the circulars as forgeries and the author ought to be ferreted out and held to account for what he has done."

It is now proposed to refuse to assent to the full report of the tax commission, especially that relating to the non-taxation of credits, by some of the friends of the administration primary measure. The platform, however, distinctly declared the party endorsed the careful, conscientious and judicious work of the tax commission, and gave assurance of support in the advancement to completion of its difficult task. Why should the bill already brought in relating to credits be discredited? Is such not the result of careful, conscientious and judicious work of the tax commission?

Indiana coal operators in Judge Chetlain's court, Chicago, being tried for conspiracy, have admitted the important point that their products had been marketed through the Crescent Coal & Mining company and payments made to the operators as their shares called for. This was charged in the indictment and is stated to have been in violation of the Illinois law.

Contrary to the general suspicion, people and vehicles do have rights on a street railway track. Anyway a St. Louis judge in a damage case decides motormen are necessitated to exercise care and diligence to avoid accidents.

The trouble with those germs put in the drainage canal and which a professor claimed he later took out of St. Louis drinking water, is that they cannot be identified legally. They were not tagged to start in with.

The bill of Senator Johnson for a state sanitarium for tuberculosis patients is as meritorious as any of the bills before the legislature carrying appropriations and in truth much more so than some of them.

Col. Bryan wants Mr. Cleveland isolated in a party for his exclusive use. He said this in his Detroit speech and other things interesting to many thousands of honest money Democrats.

Senator Quarles at least did one thing. He unearthed in this state a healthy Wisconsin idea in favor of following the suggestions of the tariff plank in the 1896 national platform.

The State Journal only affirms what all intelligent people had already believed, that Senator Hatten acted in the utmost good faith in introducing his now famous resolution.

A Chicago item says gambling houses are running wide open and that the gamblers have raised a $20,000 campaign fund. It is not in the interests of Graeme Stewart.

There are two bills for a state sanitarium or hospital for tuberculosis patients, one introduced by Senator Otis W. Johnson and the other by Mr. Karel of Kewaunee.

No state appointee should possess arbitrary power, even a state bank examiner. But it must be admitted banks with $5,000 capital are hardly worthy of the name.

An exchange declares the most efficient man in a state or government is not alway the man with the political pull. This is true, since otherwise it would not be politics.

And now Mr. Addicks predicts he will be elected a United States senator in 1904. He may if the funds hold out.

So far in the legislative proceedings nothing has been observed about legislative sessions once in three years.

Will it be possible for this state to enact a grain inspection law without the aid and advice of Minnesota?

Now ex-Mayor Ames of Minneapolis has reconsidered and consents to return to that city and stand trial.

The new Chinese rebellion is spreading rapidly, and a serious uprising is imminent near Canton.

# Comments from Outside Press

Washington Times: The Co-operative Turf Investment company, which collapsed in St. Louis recently, and which left many victims hard hit in this country and Canada, may not have been a "get-rich-quick" concern, but it certainly had some "get-poor-quick" elements in its make-up.

Philadelphia North American: Count Boni de Castellane favors a Franco-American alliance. No wonder. The one he arranged for himself was advantageous.

Milwaukee News: It is time that the senate amended its rules so that a majority of the senators may legislate. This is a government by majorities and it is preposterous that a small minority should be permitted to thwart the will of the majority. The senate rules should provide for a limitation to debate and the forcing of a vote without the necessity of a continuous session and the blocking of all other legislation.

Philadelphia Inquirer: True to its instinct of cunning, the Democracy looks to the Maryland fox to lead it out of the woods.

Boston Globe: Again President Roosevelt has arranged to start on a long trip on Friday. He hopes to leave for Colorado on Friday, March 20, but if the senate is perverse he may be obliged to wait until some other Friday.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Andrew Lang complains that the world isn't reading anything but newspapers. As the world has patronized liberally Mr. Lang's prodigious output the complaint seems a little unreasonable.

Chicago Record-Herald: A Rockford, Ill., preacher advocates the settlement of the race question by inter-marriage among whites and blacks. He leaves it, however, to others to make the idea effective.

New York Telegram: Statistics on the subject just submitted to Congress have raised the question, "Is crime on the increase?" Glad this has been asked. Will answer it as soon as Washington has decided whether bribery and perjury come under the head of crime.

Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal: There are now several ex-congressmen to be provided for.

Cleveland Leader: Johnsonism has had its day. The people of Cleveland have an opportunity to free themselves from boss rule. Will they take advantage of it?

Chicago Record-Herald: King Edward of England has joined four clubs during the past year. Now if the queen doesn't believe him when he gets in late it will simply show that she isn't willing to listen to reason.

Chicago Inter Ocean: News is at hand from Indiana that a coal dealer in that state has died of worry. What he was worrying about is not known.

Buffalo Express: Thirteen new men sit in the United States senate. Is the hoodoo upon the senate of upon the country?

Boston Globe: France has freak legislators, too. One of them has just evolved a bill to tax tom cats because they wantonly destroy the song birds in the parks.

Chicago Chronicle: The milliner who has discovered that nose defects are curable by a hat brim does not mention a remedy for eye diseases caused by veils.

Chicago News: Those Wisconsin legislators who want a national conference on the negro question evidently do not know that we now have more law and more constitutional provisions on the subject than we can utilize.

Boston Globe: It seems the new lord lieutenant of Ireland doesn't know whether to kiss the debutantes presented at the Dublin drawing rooms or not. Then he certainly doesn't deserve to be told.

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin: A Democrat who abandons his party because of its surrender of principle isn't convincing the public that he is a stickler for sound principles when he joins the Socialists. In all such cases there will be a suspicion that principles are held second to imaginary chances of success at the polls.

Milwaukee News: If worse comes to worse, the people of New Orleans might appeal to Secretary Shaw to come to the aid of the Mississippi banks.

Washington Star: Chicago has taken to bridge whist with a great deal of enthusiasm. Chicago headquarters for the beef trust and can afford it.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald: According to a verdict recently returned by a Watertown jury, the slot machine is a gambling device. To anybody who has operated the machines to any considerable extent this conclusion sounds plausible.

Atlanta Journal: The southern cotton planter will, no doubt, be immensely pleased to see some of that fifty million dollars made by the jump in Wall street prices, but in the meantime he will not hold his breath until he gets it.

# Gossip From Here and There

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Fowle, the only couple ever married in the house of representatives, Washington, have just celebrated their fortieth wedding anniversary in Boston.

Labor unions of New Jersey are working among the members of the state legislature to have the age limit for children in factories raised. The present limit is 12 years. The unions want 14 years for boys and 16 years as a limit for girls.

The legislature of South Carolina has passed a child labor bill. After May 1, 1903, no child under 10 years of age will be allowed to work in a textile manufactory or the mines of the state.

There are sixty-three committees in the house of representatives at Washington, and only one of them was entirely exempt from the effects of last fall's election. That is the committee on expenditures in the treasury department, of which "Bob" Cousins of Iowa is chairman. Every other committee lost from one to five members through defeat in convention or at the polls.

Because the inhabitants of Scituate, near Boston, refused to hear a letter read from Thomas W. Lawton expressing his views on liquor license at a town meeting he has reconsidered his promise to give the place a $50,000 soldiers' monument.

Mrs. Kate Henderson, who died recently in Baltimore, was at one time betrothed to Edgar Allan Poe.

Fifty-four years ago this month President James K. Polk signed the bill that made Minnesota a territory. Alexander Ramsey, who was appointed its first governor and was subsequently governor of the state, then United States senator, and afterward secretary of war in the cabinet of President Hayes, still survives.

Rev. Dr. Charles L. Spinning of Orange, N. J., once an Indian known among the race as Chief Blackbeard, is now a preacher in the First Presbyterian church and is deeply interested in everything concerning the welfare of the red men.

There are in Japan twenty-eight natives of the country who have been students at the University of Pennsylvania and several of them have recently met in Tokio and former an alumni association.

Major William Hancock Clark, eldest son of the eldest son of Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition, will have an important part in opening the exposition in Portland in 1905.

George Sanger, the English circus and menagerie man, started his show with a trick pony which he purchased for $40. That was a good many years ago, for Mr. Sanger is now 75, rich and the owner of a circus and menagerie worth over half a million.

Abraham Lincoln, the oldest male survivor of the family from which descended the president, is living at Lacy Springs, Va.

M. Jusserand, the new ambassador of France, is the third of the European envoys recently accredited to Washington who is blessed with an American wife.

George W. Vanderbilt has sold the Vanderbilt homestead at Stapleton, L. I., for $36,000. The old commodore was reared there and it is the house in which William H. Vanderbilt was born and in which his son Cornelius first saw the light of day.

About 2,000,000 of London's inhabitants get no medical treatment save that of charity dispensaries or hospitals, and it is said one in four of them go to bed hungry every night of their lives.

The Swedes of New York city and of the cities along the Jersey shore are planning a monster demonstration on July 31 in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of John Ericsson's birth and the tenth anniversary of the raising of his statue in Battery park.

Heavy laces are used to decorate the tailor-mades—Venetian guipure, Irish lace and heavy Russian lace. Most of these collar and panel effects are done by hand. Never before in the history of dressmaking has there been so much detail work, for each dress commands an individual finish. As a consequence a handsome tailor-made costs a handful of money.

The current market price of liquid air in Berlin, where a company has been formed for its production and sale, is 36 cents per litre, or nearly one and three-quarters pints.

John M. Dick, an octogenarian resident of Mansfield, O., has applied to life insurance agents in Cleveland for a policy for $1,000,000. John Wanamaker is said to be the best insured man in this country. He carries policies amounting to $1,500,000.

In the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1902, 648,743 aliens came to the United States in the steerage of vessels and 82,055 as cabin passengers, making a total of 730,798. This number was never exceeded, except in 1882, when the number of immigrants was 788,992.

Senator Elect Ankeny of Washington is president of six different national banks and the richest capitalist in the state. He is therefore supposed to be qualified for membership in the national "millionaires' club."

A bust of the late Sir Arthur Sllivan is to be erected in March on the Thames embankment, facing and nearly opposite the Savoy theater, the scene of so many of the composer's triumphs.

# HOUSEHOLD
## FAMILY .·. CIRCLE AND .·. TABLE

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN IN AND ABOUT THE HOME

### THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Remember the Letter Carrier—The St. Paul Pioneer Press says: When the letter carrier habitually leaves something for your neighbors and nothing for yourself, you cannot help feeling a certain sense of isolation—of being somehow out of touch with the world. Quite likely, as a result, you may revive a habit of letter writing, or at least subscribe for a paper or two. This feeling has had a good deal to do with the increase of mail matter in districts where rural free delivery has been established. The farmer doesn't like to be looked upon either as having no friends abroad or as unacquainted with periodical literature. The stirring into activity of this trait of human nature is not the smallest of the benefits conferred by rural free delivery

Lighting a Child's Room.—The lighting of the child's room is a very important matter from a sanitary standpoint and also from one of convenience. If gas is the illuminant it should never be left lighted longer than is absolutely necessary. If a night light is required, then a little night lamp should be procured, but even then it is a pity that more mothers do not train their children to be accustomed to sleeping in a room without a light. It is so much more healthful. Where lamps are in use we far too often see children squinting because the strong lamplight is directly in their faces. Their elders seldom stop to think of this from their superior heights. A light should never be placed so that its rays flare into a child's eyes. One of the most prevalent causes for poor eyesight in young children is this very negligence on the part of their elders to provide shaded lights in rooms where children are sitting or playing.

War on Rummage Sales.—Medical men are inclined to make war on the rummage sale as a menace to health, it having been proved to be a conveyor of contagious diseases. A more unsanitary device was never imagined. The stuff sent to the average rummage sale is usually rubbish; much of the wearing apparel has been resurrected from trash heaps or unused closets and is of no real use to any one. The danger of lurking germs is very real and it seems almost criminally reckless to expose innocent children to it. Women have become so sensible in their practice of good works that the rummage sale appears like an anachronism.

How to Clean Wall Paper.—Grease-spots can be removed from wall-paper by rubbing gently with soft bread-crumbs. Pack the crumbs lightly in a small ball, and work with a rotary motion. If the stain is very obstinate, spread with a paste of potters' clay, water and ox-gall; dry, and renew paste until the stain disappears. Wipe down the walls with a clean old pillow-case tied over a broom. —Woman's Home Companion.

Roaches and Beetles.—Borax scattered very freely about cellars and kitchens removes roaches and beetles. Cellars damp and not clean cause roaches. Keep the cellar and kitchen in good condition; allow nothing to remain in them that is uncovered; keep newspapers off pantry shelves. Keep all kitchen utensils clean. Chloride of lime spread around wherever rats frequent will abolish them.

Cleaning Carpets.—To remove oil and grease from carpets, spread a layer of French chalk over the spots, cover with a sheet of blotting paper, and iron with a warm flat-iron. Repeat the process if necessary. Or spread upon the stain a paste made of fuller's earth, brushing it off when dry, and renewing until the stain is removed. Use gall in the paste to preserve the colors of the fabric treated.

Remove oil-paint spots with very pure spirits of turpentine. The impure spirits leave grease-spots.

To remove grape stains, wash with warm soap suds and a little ammonia water, sponging afterward with clear, cold water.

For carpets infested with moths or carpet bugs, try spreading a wet sheet on the carpet, then running a hot flat iron quickly over it. The steam will destroy both worms and eggs.

If the carpet is not to be taken up, it can be wonderfully cleaned and brightened by sprinkling a handful of dry salt over it, then sweeping carefully. Many expert generals of domestic science use tea leaves instead of the salt. Either method is excellent. Of course, all spots and stains should be taken out before the carpet is subjected to this dry-cleaning process. Axminster and Turkey carpets should be swept always the brushed out instead of into them.—Woman's Home Companion.

Casserole.—This term applied in a general way is apt to confuse the cook not well versed in culinary lore; as the name may be applied to two very different things connected with cookery; and it depends on whether you mean the prepared dish or dish for preparing foods under this heading. It is a case where there is a great difference with small distinction in the name. Casserole is the old French name for a round bottomed, heavy earthenware saucepan, with a close fitting cover, both well glazed inside and out. This is a utensil greatly esteemed by the French cooks who prepare, in these the most delectable baked stews of chicken, squabs, game and sweetbreads known as dishes en casserole.

These cooking utensils are rapidly gaining favor in American households not because of their French origin but on the strength of their actual usefulness and satisfying results obtained by their use.

Foods cooked in these dishes are known as dishes en casserole.

That Odor.—When the odor of cabbage is strong it is almost surely because the vegetable is being overcooked. A little care in the boiling is likely to abate the scent to a certain degree. Several hours before the vegetables are to be cooked they should be washed and put to soak in cold water slightly salted. All such vegetables should be cooked uncovered. A lid does no good in confining the scent, while it often strengthens it.

To Destroy Cockroaches.—Mix together thoroughly 1 pound of powdered sugar, 1 pound of powdered borax and 10 cents worth of Paris green. Put in all places where they are seen, with a small bellows or puffer.

### FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

To give starch a good gloss and power add a large teaspoonful of turpentine to every quart of mixed starch.

Large, heavy pieces of furniture are out of place in a small house or a small room, only making the restricted space appear even more so.

To soften the hands nothing is better than glycerin diluted with rose water. Rub a little into the backs of the hands after drying with the towel.

Tinware can be easily kept bright by rubbing it with dry flour applied with newspaper. Of course the tins must be previously well washed with hot soap and water.

Before throwing aside a garment remove the buttons and hooks and eyes. Sometimes the want of one of these small trifles is very great, particularly if one is far from the shops.

A cement that will unite card to tin is made by boiling one ounce of borax and two ounces of powdered shellac in fifteen ounces of water till the shellac is entirely dissolved.

To rid the house of rats and mice fill all the holes that can be found with pounded glass and seal them up with plaster of paris and tin. Then thoroughly clean the premises and see that there are no garbage pails or food about to attract them.

A solution of powdered alum in the proportion of one teaspoonful to a cup of cold water is excellent for relieving chilblains. Sponge the feet or bind on cloths dipped in the alum and water, but do not soak the feet in it.

Powdered pumice, moistened and rubbed on superfluous hair several times daily will, it is said, remove this distressing affliction from the hands and arms. The hair is sure to return, however, unless permanently destroyed by the electric needle.

Surf bathing is universally recognized as a cure for insomnia, but the true reason is not so widely known. Many believe the beneficial effects arise from the excessive exercise which the surf encourages, but the bather swallows large quantities of water, and that alone induces sleepiness.

Giving castor oil to children is often a serious proceeding in view of the fuss the little ones are apt to make over the dose. A French plan which seems excellent is to put the oil into a pan over a moderate fire and to break an egg into it stirring the mixture up. Flavored with a little salt, the valuable but disagreeable-tasting oil can be swallowed with ease and comfort to all concerned.

A bath is a little tiresome to keep in good condition, but it can be beautifully cleaned with paraffin. When the enamel is dirty and discolored dip a piece of flannel into paraffin and with it rub gently till all discoloration has been removed, then wash with warm water and soap and wipe dry. Zinc tubs can be made to look new in this way and it will be found excellent for cleaning a dirty and greasy scullery sink, but in that case a little soda should be added to the soap and water.

To eat a grape a minute for an hour at a time and to repeat this performance three or four times a day, eating very little else meantime but dry bread, may seem a monotonous way of spending the time. This treatment works wonders for thin, nervous anaemic people whose digestions have got out of order from worrying or overwork. It is no mere quack prescription, but a form of cure recognized and advised by many well-known physicians. Grapes are, perhaps, the most digestible of any fruit in existence.

### FOR THE TABLE.

Some sort of a sharp relish is always acceptable with cold meats.

Lemon pies and lemonade can be made without lemons by the use of acid phosphate and lemon essence.

A smooth, thick chocolate icing is one of the best to put upon a fruit cake. Curiously enough the various flavors combine deliciously.

Fried Apples—Peel and core good sound cooking apples; cut into round slices about one-half inch thick. Fry in very hot fat until brown on one side, then turn and brown on the other. These are a very nice accompaniment for pork chops or roast pork.

Cream Cakes.—One cup of boiling water, ½ cup butter, 1 cup flour, 3 eggs. Put the water on the stove in a tin pan and when warm add the butter, and when it boils stir in the flour. This will make a stiff paste, which may be cooked by constantly stirring for a few minutes. When the paste is cool add the yolks of the eggs, well beaten, then the whites, also well beaten. After adding the whites beat very thoroughly, as the puffiness depends upon this part. Drop large spoonfuls on buttered paper and bake twenty minutes, at least, in a moderate oven.

For the custard for filling: One and one-half cups of milk, ½ cup sugar, 1 egg 3 tablespoonfuls of flour. Flavor with vanilla when cold. Put the milk on to boil, beat the egg well, and add to it the sugar and flour and pour into the milk when it boils. The last thing is, when the cakes and custard are cold, to take a sharp knife and cut the tops off cakes and fill the cavity with custard, returning the top to its place. If the cakes are right they will be but bubbles, and are truly delicious.

### DRESS HINTS.

For the girlish figure the full, pouched bodice will probably continue long in favor. Variations from it are the lace bertha, reaching as far as the wide folded belt or girdle.

Black and white checked silks are made up in handsome shirt-waist suits trimmed frequently with red piping and large red buttons of spun silk crossed by a black thread.

Brown and mode shades are to be very popular in a spring millinery as well as blue, yellow, red and purple. Pink, too, will be worn, but at this early day it does not seem to be a leader in the styles while blue is.

There is an attempt being made to revive the old fashioned poke bonnet with nodding flowers and strings, but few shops take to the fancy and fewer people seem inclined to wear them. The style is not becoming to any but the face of a Venus, and it has been conceded since we were born that Venus would have looked well in any old thing.

Everything for the hair is very light and delicate in texture just now; no heavy velvet bows are seen, but gossamer wings and painted chiffon butterflies, twists of gold and silver net, brightened with sequins of the same hue, or with pearls, are all very fashionable. With a white dress a garland of green leaves looks very charming, while paste haircombs of all shapes may be had now and look particularly pleasing on dark people.

## DEATH OF J.L. GERHAUSER

### Veteran of Civil War, Aged 81, Dies in Milwaukee Hospital From Operation.

John L. Gerhauser, one of the oldest survivors of the Civil war who fought gallantly and heroically in many historical battles during the dark days of '61 to '65, died at one of the Milwaukee hospitals late yesterday afternoon, aged 81 years.

Deceased was a resident of Racine for over fifty years and made his abode continually in this city since that time. Up to recently he was in good health. A few days ago he went to Milwaukee to undergo a surgical operation. While there he contracted pneumonia, which was the ultimate cause of his demise.

The funeral will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house and at 2 o'clock from the German Baptist church.

**Moe.**

Charles Moe, one of the old residents of Racine county, died at his home in the village of Waterford this morning from old age, in his eighty-third year. Deceased was born in New York state, in 1819 and came to this county in the early '40s. For many years of the early career of his life he owned and operated one of the Waterford flouring mills, after which he drifted in the mercantile business which has furnished the means for his livelihood for the last thirty-five years. Mr. Moe is the father-in-law of John R. Hulbert of this city, clerk of the circuit court. The funeral takes place Tuesday afternoon.

**Larsen.**

Mary Larsen, wife of Nels Larsen, 512 Randolph street, died yesterday afternoon, aged 30 years. The funeral will take place from the house Monday at 1 o'clock, and from the Emmanuel Lutheran church on Lafayette avenue.

## HOSPITAL TO GET $1,000

### Racine Citizen Will Donate That Amount and Move to St. Luke's Institution.

It was learned this afternoon that a prominent citizen of this city will donate to St. Luke's hospital $1,000 in memory of his deceased wife and $100 in honor of each of the children of his brother and brother-in-law.

## ASSEMBLY BILL MAY PASS SENATE

### Stalwarts Preference in Primary Legislation as Against Merton (Democratic) Bill.

### SEVERAL SENATORS BOUND BY PLEDGES

### Therefore It Looks as Though Administration Men Would Gain Their Point—Opposition Think Law Will Prove Unpopular.

MADISON, Wis., March 14.—The stalwart senators have decided to pass a primary election bill, and it may be the bill which passed the assembly. It will not be the Merton bill recommended by the senate committee on privileges and elections, by a majority of one. One thing the stalwarts say they will not stand for is a Democratic primary bill. But the stalwarts realize that if the administration men "stand pat," they, the stalwarts, are "up against it" on the final proposition. They have enough votes to amend the bill in two or three ways, but there is little or no chance that the assembly would concur in the amendments. And when it comes to a final vote, there are three or four senators who will vote to amend who cannot, under their instructions from their home conventions and their pre-election statements to say nothing of the primary plank in the state platform, vote against the bill.

Realizing this, the stalwarts, so it is said on good authority, have about concluded to pass the assembly bill. They profess to believe that Gov. La Follette does not really want to so radical a bill as this; that the law will prove unpopular, and that in the end they will be giving the governor the worst of it by passing the bill. And to give the governor the worst of it, if it can be safely done, still seems to be the chief aim of the stalwart senators.

It may even be that the senate will not wait until March 26, the date set for consideration of the primary bill, but will take it up before that time, substitute the assembly bill for the Merton measure, and pass it.

SCARING BIG SHIPPERS.

Reports which appear to be reliable are coming that railroad emissaries are busy among the large shippers in different parts of the state, promoting opposition to the taxation and freight rate bills, and especially to the latter.

One of the effective weapons used by the railways two years ago was in convincing the shippers, or many of them, that any restrictions imposed on their business would mean the abrogation of the commodity rate and a consequent curtailment of their profits, and the same argument is apparently being worked again.

Assemblyman Barker had his bill, No. 308A, prohibiting any beer or other intoxicating liquors to be admitted or drunk in any room or booth where an election is being held, recalled from the committee on privileges and elections and re-referred to the committee on ways and means of which he is a member. The bill will be reported Wednesday.

The bill to appropriate $20,000 to the Wisconsin Health Park association to fit up a sanitarium for consumptives, which was introduced by Senator O'Neill, still slumbers in the hands of the committee on claims, and seems likely to remain there for some time. This committee meets seldom and but little is then accomplished. Many of the measures it will have to consider are still in the hands of other committees.

The bill prohibiting double header trains has been withdrawn.

The assembly judiciary committee favorably recommended the Dudgeon bill, allowing territory newly attached to cities to determine whether saloons shall be established within its boundaries.

The assembly committee on assessment and collection of taxes favorably reported the senate bill, No. 340S, making the state tax commission the state board of assessment for the taxation of express, sleeping car, freight line, and equipment companies.

The senate committee on education reported in favor of the bill providing that all conveniences for clergy of any denomination to hold services.

## DEATH BUT FEW HOURS APART

### Illinois Relatives of Racine Woman Expired on March 10 and 11.

Mrs. Andrew Driver received a letter from Chicago this morning containing the sad announcement of the death of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hunt, who died at their home in Maywood, Ill., on March 10th and 11th, the latter's demise occurring on the 11th. The cause of death was not given.

Mrs. Hunt's maiden name was Miss Jessie Oram, who resided in this city for many years. She was a niece of Mrs. F. Harbridge and a sister of David Oram, a former well known resident. One son survives. The interment took place today in Maywood. No further particulars were given.

## LOCAL PRICES FOR VARIOUS EATABLES

### Handy List Which Will Save Journal Readers Some Trouble.

### Various Commodities and What They Cost—Groceries Change But Little While Eggs and Butter Show Great Variations.

For the benefit and accommodation of the Journal readers below is given a list of prices of the principal household necessities carried in the local market. The list was furnished by the leading dealers of Racine and can be relied upon. Refer to it when preparing the daily bill of fare and you will save the customary trouble of inquiries before purchasing. The prices are as retailers charge to consumers.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery, 30 cents per pound; dairy, 28 cents per pound.
Butterine—18 cents per pound.
Lard—18 cents per pound.
Eggs—20 cents per dozen.

GROCERIES.

Coffee—12 to 40 cents per pound.
Tea—40 cents to $1.00 per pound.
Cereal Coffee—15 to 25 cents per pound.

CANNED GOODS.

Corn—8 to 12½ cents per can.
Tomatoes—10 to 15 cents per can.
Peas—8 to 12½ cents per can.
Peaches—12½ to 25 cents per can.
Pears—12½ to 25 cents per can.
Plums—12½ to 25 cents per can.
Apricots—12 to 18 cents per can.
Blackberries—15 cents per can.
Blueberries—18 cents per can.

GARDEN TRUCK.

Beets—one-half dozen, 5 cents.
Carrots—One-half dozen, 5 cents.
Onions—One-half dozen, 5 cents.
Radishes—One-half dozen, 5 cents.
Lettuce—per head, 5 cents.
Turnips—One-half dozen, 5 cents.
Cauliflower—Per head, 15 to 18 cents.
Potatoes—Per bushel, 55 cents.

FLOUR.

Rye—100 pound sack, $1.60.
Wheat—100 pound sack, $2.50.
Graham—100 pound sack, $2.60.

FRUIT.

Apples—35 to 50 cents per peck.
Oranges—25 to 50 cents per dozen.
Bananas—10 to 20 cents per dozen.
Lemons—20 cents per dozen.

BEEF.

Steak—12 to 16 cents per pound.
Roast—10 to 14 cents per pound.
Broiling—8 to 10 cents per pound.
Stew—6 to 7 cents per pound.

PORK.

Chops—14 to 15 cents per pound.
Steak—14 cents per pound.
Roast—14 to 15 cents per pound.
Salt—14 cents per pound.

VEAL.

Cutlets—16 to 18 cents per pound.
Chops—14 to 15 cents per pound.
Roast—14 to 15 cents per pound.
Stew—10 to 12 cents per pound.

MUTTON AND LAMB.

Chops—14 to 16 cents per pound.
Roast—14 to 16 cents per pound.
Stew—8 to 10 cents per pound.

SMOKED MEATS.

Ham—Whole, per pound, 14 to 15 cents; sliced, 16 to 18 cents.
Bacon—Whole, per pound, 16 cents; sliced, 18 cents.
Beef—Chipped, per pound, 20 to 25 cents.

Butter has gone up two cents per pound as it customarily does at this time of the year. Bad roads, the dealers charge, was also instrumental in creating the raise. Eggs have gone down eight cents in three weeks and are still injeopardy of a further decline, due to the unusually early warm weather.

Groceries vary little throughout the year, especially the staple stock. Their prices depend upon the abundancy of the annual harvest, unless someone corners the market. Canned goods are subject to the same conditions and this year the price on the same is higher than last year on account of a shortage in the crop. Indications are the price will soar still higher.

At present garden truck is scarce and quite a luxury, but as soon as this section of the country is favored with the season in which it thrives, it will again be within the reach of all. All of the truck now in the market is of southern growth. The prevailing price of fruit is now as it has been during the past winter. Contrary to former years apples are cheap just now, the supply being liberal, but their quality is not of the extraordinary kind. Flour and meats during the last few weeks have shown no particular change either way.

The Lenroot franchise measure has passed the assembly. This provides all franchise propositions shall be submitted to the voters provided ten per cent of such petition within 60 days of the passage of the ordinance. If the bill had provided for a submission to the voters regardless of any petition it would have far more value.

## STARTLES COURT BY CONFESSION

### Chicago Mulatto Creates Greatest Sensation in Vividly Describing Manner of Woman's Murder.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Bud Higgins, a mulatto, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Annie Butler, created a sensation in the court room today by confessing on the witness stand that he committed the crime.

"Bud Higgins," demanded Assistant States Attorney Fred L. Fake, "did you not kill Mrs. Annie Butler?"

The colored man looked at his questioner a few seconds and replied:

"Yes, I killed her."

As he uttered the words he sprang to his feet, descended the steps from the witness stand and raised his arms in an excited gesture. "I want to tell this jury all about it ——" he exclaimed, but was ordered back to the witness stand by the court.

"I'll tell just how it happened," continued the excited man from the witness chair. "I called her to the telephone and told her to hold the wire. Then I ran and shot her through the window."

"In the sixteen years that I have been on the bench," said Judge Horton, "I have never witnessed a scene such as this, nor has anything ever affected me as this has done."

## LAWYER'S PRINCELY FEE

### New York Lawyer Will Receive $2,000,000 for Services When Canal Treaty is Passed.

NEW YORK, March 14.—New York lawyers believe, says the Herald, that if the Panama canal treaty is passed by the United States senate, William Nelson Cromwell of this city, will receive the largest fee ever given to a lawyer in this country, if not in the world. The report finds general credence in the Wall street district that $2,000,000 of the money to be paid by the government for the partly finished ditch across the isthmus will go directly into Mr. Cromwell's pockets.

Mr. Cromwell's arrangement with the Panama Canal company is reported to be on the basis of five per cent of the amount realized by the sale.

Why should Milwaukee have any different primary law than other cities? Let one uniform law apply everywhere, only changing the voting hours for the country.

**How's This?**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## CONSULTED NEGRO ON MURDEROUS ERRANDS

### Philadelphia Women Secured Potions Which it is Alleged Have Caused Death of Many Persons.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The police for several days have been investigating the career of George Hossey, the negro "herb doctor" who was yesterday committed to prison with Mrs. Catherine Danze on the charge of causing the death of the woman's husband 18 months ago by poison. Mrs. Danze is said to be only one of a host of women whose object in consulting the "doctor" was not legitimate. The authorities say that they expect to trace a number of deaths to Hossey's potions. One official today said: "We are only beginning to uncover this case. It may prove one of the greatest criminal events in the history of the department."

Hossey is the arch-conspirator in many crimes, the authorities say. They have learned that for many months past his headquarters have been patronized by many women both married and single whose names are now in the possession of the district attorney and detectives. When the negro was arrested detectives searched his house and confiscated a wagon load of bottled drugs, instruments and other paraphernalia, much of which will figure in the case.

**Later Departure From Chicago for Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.,**

Via the North-Western Line. The Through Sleeping Cars for Manistique and Sault Ste. Marie, which have been leaving Chicago at 8:00 p. m., daily, except Sunday, now leave at 10:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday, thus affording connection with trains arriving in Chicago at a late hour. The only through sleeping car line between Chicago and "The Soo." For tickets, and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

**Many School Children are Sickly.**

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York. Break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Schulze Bros., druggist.

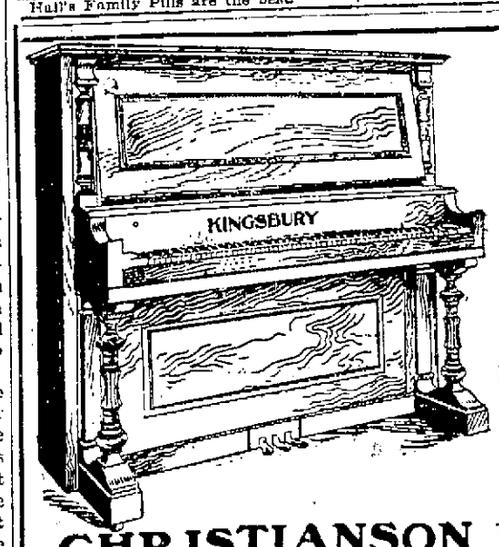
DISTRESSING STOMACH DISEASE.

Permanently cured by the masterly power of "South American Nervine Tonic." Invalids need suffer no longer, because this great remedy can cure them all. It is a cure for the whole world of stomach weakness and indigestion. The cure begins with the first dose. The relief it brings is marvelous and surprising. It makes no failure; never disappoints. No matter how long you have suffered, your cure is certain under the use of this great health-giving force. Pleasant and always safe. Sold by Schulze Bros., druggist, Racine, Wis.

**If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth,**

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

It is the best of all.

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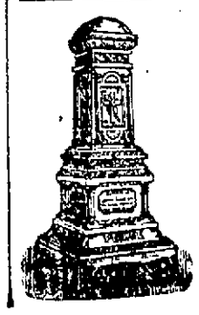

DEAD! That Dear One Gone on Ahead.
It is nice and proper to know that we can perpetuate the memory by the erection of something that is overlasting.
WHITE BRONZE is LIGHT GREY in color.
For DURABILITY, PRICE and ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN it is absolutely ahead of any marble or granite
Drop a postal card to
E. GILLET, 1123 Washington Ave., Racine, Wis., for full information.
Over 200 designs, &c.

The children cross? No. It's your liver that's cross. Take away liver ugliness with a good liver pill—
Ayer's

# The SOUTHERNERS

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

Author of "Woven With the Ship," "Hohenzollern," "The Quiberon Touch," Etc.

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[CONTINUED.]

## CHAPTER XXVII.

THE RETURN OF THE REGIMENT.

IT was a pleasant morning in October when the steamer from Montgomery drew up at the wharf with the regiment on board. There was a great concourse of people on the dock and in the nearby streets. Two or three companies of young boys and old men, home guards, in cheap, ill fitting uniforms, were there to welcome them, and there was a regiment from General Maury's command at the Spanish fort at Blakely to do them honor. The rest of the crowd was made up of hoary grandfathers, little children and women. The troops on the shore presented arms as the debarkation of the regiment began.

A regiment! Was that handful a regiment? A faint attempt to raise a cheer ended in a groan. First came the lieutenant in command, a mere boy, who had been a private when he went forth. There were tears in his eyes, he stepped unsteadily, his sword trembled in his hands, his voice broke as he gave the words of command. Close after him came a little squad of men carrying the flag, a mere tattered, blood stained rag now, drooping down the staff in the still air. Then on a litter, carried by some of the soldiers, came the prostrate figure of young Pleasants, the heroic lieutenant colonel. His foot was bandaged, and the wound and exposure had brought on a relapse of his fever. He had strength enough left to prop himself upon his arm and turn his gaze listlessly toward the crowd.

Then came the wounded who were able to march—men with their heads tied up, men with their arms in improvised slings, men leaning on human crutches, men with bandages over their eyes, led by others, and then the well men—only by contrast could these haggard, broken fellows be called well—perhaps 100 of them. The whole body did not number 150. Their patched, tattered uniforms were covered with dust; they were worn and faded beyond recognition. The faces of the men were gaunt and weather beaten, but the gun barrels were bright, the bayonets still sparkled in the sun. They had gone forth, not quite three years before, some 1,100 strong; they came back 150 weak.

A drum and fife belonging to them struck up as the little company, in the midst of ghastly silence, crossed the gangplank. The remains of the field music made a brave effort to cheer the men, and the tune that rang over the silent crowd was the old sweet one, "Listen to the Mocking Bird." The two men played a few bars of it, but it was too much for them. The music stopped suddenly.

The heads of the men of the regiment dropped on their breasts as the memories of their first passage down Government street—the day they went away, so young, so hopeful and so strong—came upon them, staggering over the same highway on that day. Tears streamed from their eyes. They were home, all that was left of them. It was good to be home again. A groan burst from the crowd. The regiment proceeded slowly a little way up the street, the people swarming about it.

There, on the porch at Annandale, as they had seen her as they marched away, stood Mary Annan—no; not the same, for then she was gay and joyous; now she was bowed with grief and arrayed in the garments of mourning. With her were Mrs. Peyton and her daughter and old Mrs. Pleasants. Hamilton's father had gone to the front. The boy was to be taken there, and his mother had come to meet him. They, too, were in the same somber garb, and they made a striking group, a black dot against the white walls of the old house. The women in the street were pressing hard upon the soldiers now. Cries and appeals rang along the street.

"Jack, Jack! Is it you?"

"Oh, thank God, you've come back!"

"Has any one seen my son?"

"Oh, where is my husband?"

"Tell me, where did you leave my Will?"

And so on in a confused medley of heartbreaking appeals.

The ranks were invaded now. They were broken. The march was stopped. The regiment was home and in the arms of the women.

They carried Pleasants into the hall at Annandale. And lying there on the litter he told how Bob Darrow had led the charge. He was ill, faint, but he must tell his story. Dr. Venosste, who had come to do what he could for him, bade him speak on at last.

"I was right by his side when he fell," he said. "We led the last charge, you know, Miss Mary."

He addressed the young woman, recognizing her right above the others to hear the story.

"And the next day I sent a party to look for him, as the field was ours."

"Did they find him," asked the girl, "or his—body?"

"No, Miss Mary. There had been a fire near where he fell that had swept away a good part of the forest on the hill. They"—

He stopped, not liking to continue the ghastly recital.

"Did they find anything?"

"There were many other bodies there. They found—evidences of those. His might have been among them."

"But his watch—that would not burn—or"—

"They found nothing—nothing that gave any clew."

"Was he dead when you left him?"

"I don't know; I think not. But hard hit, yes."

"How dared you leave him?" she cried suddenly.

"I was driven off, Miss Mary. God knows I'd cheerfully have died for him or with him."

"And how dare you speak so to him, Mary Annan, you cruel, selfish woman?" cried Pink, aflame. "Hamilton, what did you go back for?"

"Pink, dear," said the young man, flushing faintly, "I seized the flag from Darrow's failing hand. He gave it to me. He said, 'Save the flag!' A little knot of our men rallied around me and stood there on that slope until they were shot down, all but me. I was alone. We were beaten back. I thought it better to save the flag, so I turned and walked down the hill. A bullet struck me"—

"What then?" cried his mother breathlessly.

"Then I crawled with the flag until I brought it back."

"They didn't fire upon you?"

"Not when they saw me crawling away."

"Forgive me," cried Mary Annan, kneeling down by him and pressing a kiss on his hand. "You are a hero, like all the men of the south, like General Darrow was. Do you think he may have escaped?"

"It is hardly within the bounds of possibility, Miss Mary. Still I can't say. You ought to be proud of him. He loved you so."

"Did you give him my letter?" whispered the girl as she knelt beside him.

"Yes," whispered the young officer softly.

Something in the situation caused the others to draw back a little as she questioned him.

"And did he—was he—what did he say—or do?"

No one heard the answer. Pleasants would have spared her if he could, but there was something in her glance that compelled the truth.

"It broke his heart," he said, feeling for her sorrow. "It struck him down as surely as the Yankee bullet on that Sunday evening."

Mary Annan slipped down and fell upon her face, hearing and seeing nothing more.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

PEYTON POINTS OUT THE WAY.

IT was the afternoon of the 4th of August, 1864, in the cabin of the U. S. steamer sloop of war Hartford, carrying the flag of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, Captain Percival Drayton commanding.

"Well, Drayton," said the admiral, looking up from the chart at the officer sitting near him in the cabin, "I think we have done everything we can do in the way of preparation, and nothing now remains but to put the affair to the test."

"Yes, sir," answered Drayton, a tall, thin, dark, swarthy, full bearded sailor, the able commander of the Hartford and Farragut's fleet captain, as brave an officer as ever sailed a ship. "I can think of nothing to add to the instructions you have prepared."

"The ships are to go in pairs, lashed together," continued the admiral slowly, rehearsing his orders to see if anything further occurred to him, "the weaker vessels on the port hand. If one ship is disabled by the enemy's fire the other will be able to carry her past the forts, I trust. Then the tide will be at flood in the morning and we could almost drift in were the process not a little too slow. And I count upon the tide turning the percussion caps of the torpedoes away from the ships. The four monitors will go to starboard and ahead of the fleet and engage the forts at close range. The two heavier single turret ones will then proceed to engage the Tennessee, while the double turret Mississippi river monitors will lie off the fort and cover our passage. We have had word that the Pensacola and the Tecumseh will be here this afternoon—thank God! I was mortified to death to find the army ready to begin this morning and we not able to carry out our part of the programme as agreed."

"Waiting will do the soldiers no harm, sir," said Drayton, "and I hardly think it would be prudent to venture until all the fleet be here. The odds are heavy against us as it is."

"Yes, yes; I suppose you are right. I don't fancy these iron pots myself, Drayton, but in this instance we must have them," replied Farragut thoughtfully, with a sailor's natural reluctance to yield to monitor or ironclad any superiority to the beautiful wooden ships on which he had served, been trained and one of which now bore his flag.

The time was the transition period between wood, sails, steam and iron, and while sails were doomed it was not yet quite certain that the oak timbers would give way to the iron beam, or the broadside frigate to the turret raft.

"Yes, admiral," assented the captain, "you see there is the ram, you know, and the gunboats. After we get past the forts we will have to deal with those."

"Of course."

"To my mind they are the most dangerous obstacles to our attempt. They'll rake the life out of us in that narrow channel."

"Yes, they will, if they are well handled, as they are sure to be. Well, we'll have to grin and bear it as best we can. Once get our broadsides to bear on the gunboats we'll make short work of them."

"And the Tennessee, sir?"

"We can't make any different plans as to her. Old Buck is a fighter, you know. He isn't going to wait for our passage; he's going to be in the thing from the beginning if I know him."

"Quite so, sir. May I ask what you propose to do with him?"

"Why, fight him, of course!" exclaimed the admiral. "Mob him! Throw every ship upon him that can get a blow in."

"The wooden ships, sir?"

"Certainly; ram him with those and hammer him to pieces with the heavy guns of the monitors and our own broadsides."

"It will be wood against iron, sir," remarked the captain thoughtfully.

"Yes, I know that, except for the monitors."

"The day of the wooden ship is about over. I suppose in the end iron will win," observed Drayton.

"Yes, I suppose so, but not in my day—not tomorrow, anyway," replied the admiral confidently. "I feel perfectly certain we can attend to the Tennessee all right. We'll just work at her until we sink her by sheer weight of numbers."

"Provided she doesn't sink some of us before that."

"I've counted upon that, Drayton. I expect to lose some of my ships, probably some under the guns of the fort and possibly some from the Tennessee, but we shall have enough left to complete the work, never fear. That's a risk that every flag officer must run. And a lost ship counts for little beside a battle gained," said the admiral philosophically. "Notwithstanding, I fervently pray all may pass safely."

"And, as to the fire of Fort Gaines, admiral?"

"Too far off for any damage to us."

"And the torpedoes?"

"We'll face them too. If we can pass through the open channel near the fort, we may escape from them."

"And if not?"

"I don't care that," snapping his fingers, "for them! By the way, I think we'd better have Peyton in here for a final look at this chart. Will you"—

"Certainly, sir," said Drayton, anticipating the request and stepping to the door of the cabin. "Orderly," he called out, "pass the word for Lieutenant Peyton to report to the admiral in his cabin."

In a few minutes a young officer descended from the deck, opened the door of the cabin, stepped within and saluted.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Peyton," said the admiral genially. "Sit down, sir. But, first, will you tell the orderly to send Freeman here?"

"Ah, Freeman," continued the old sailor as the pilot of the fleet came into the cabin, "come around here, both of you, where you can see this chart. These are the jottings you made on the old government chart, I believe, Freeman?"

"Yes, sir," answered the pilot respectfully.

"You think they are right, do you?"

"As near as my memory serves, sir. It has been some time since I was in Mobile bay, admiral."

"It won't be long before you will be in once more, I fancy, Freeman," interrupted the admiral.

"Yes, sir; I hope not," answered the pilot, smiling broadly and pointing to the chart again. "There was the channel, gentlemen, but shoals change, and these waters are treacherous. Still that's the best information I can give you from memory."

"No one can do better than his best," said the admiral. "Now, Mr. Peyton, I wish you would take a look at these shoal lines and give us your opinion on them. You were born here, I recollect, and perhaps you may be able to give us some additional information which will be helpful. I don't mind telling you, gentlemen, that, God willing, I am going in in the morning."

The young officer could not repress a sudden movement which the observant admiral instantly detected.

"My boy," he said, "I feel for you. I know something of how you must feel. When I came up the Mississippi to New Orleans, my own sister and many of my relatives were in the city. I dreaded the idea that I might be obliged to fire upon them at any moment. I met your father in the Mexican war. I know he will give us a hard fight."

"Yes, sir," said the young man proudly, "he is as brave as a lion."

"I have no doubt of it," returned the admiral kindly, "and it is hard to think that you must fire upon his fort, but it is a thing that a great many men have had to do. I myself am a southern man, born in Tennessee. I lived in Louisiana when I entered the service. My wife's people are all Virginians too. If there had been an amicable separation between the sections, I might, I would, have gone with the south, but when war came my course was clear to me. But don't you think it didn't hurt me to turn my guns against my own people, my wife's people! Eh, Captain Drayton?"

"Indeed it does, sir," feelingly answered Drayton, who was from North Carolina. "I can well remember my own sensations when I took the Pawnee in at Fort Royal. You know, my brother commanded one of the forts there."

"And my brother is on the Tennessee, admiral," said Peyton.

"Is he indeed?" said the admiral. "Well, Admiral Buchanan will give him plenty to do, if I know him, and us too, and we'll try to see that he has an opportunity to do all he wants. I'm just aching to meet him and have things out. Strange, Drayton, that the four men in this cabin should all be southerners in arms against the south."

"Not against the south as a south, admiral, if you will permit me," replied Drayton quickly, his face flushing—his northern ties were much more intense than the admiral's—"but against any section which seeks to disrupt the Union. Believe me, there is a difference."

"Yes," said the admiral thoughtfully. "I see that there is. You are right."

"It's not that I have the slightest animosity toward the south, sir. On the contrary, I love her. She is in my mind like a child who tries to run away from her home and gets lost and we have to bring her back even"—

"Even if we scatter her to pieces in the bringing," interrupted the admiral, smiling.

"Well, of course these things will happen. I have to punish my own children sometimes," commented the flag captain.

*"Good afternoon, Mr. Peyton," said the admiral.*

"Well, gentlemen, I think it is pretty much over now. I thought it was practically over after Vicksburg and Gettysburg, but Chickamauga gave them a lift. Now I am sure of it."

"The south has only been beaten by her own sons, sir," cried Peyton suddenly.

"Well, not exactly," laughed the admiral. "We four happen to be southern men, but Grant, Sherman and Sheridan and some of the rest can't lay claim to the happy title. However," lifting his glasses, "let's to the chart. You know this harbor?"

"Yes, sir. I have sailed over every fathom of it, I believe," answered Peyton.

"What in?"

"My own sloop, sir."

"And not alone. I'll be bound," chuckled the admiral amusedly, as he scanned the chart.

"No, sir," said Peyton, paling visibly under the brown of his cheek.

"With many a young girl for a shipmate, I'll warrant," continued the older man, not heeding the other's agitation as he scrutinized the chart.

"With one, sir. My—an old friend, sir."

Peyton bit his lip to keep from trembling at the recollection of the happy but vanished past.

"Forgive me, lad," said the old sailor, looking quickly up at him, as he remarked his changed voice, touched by the reticence with which Peyton spoke of that one, a reticence which conveyed a great deal to the quick apprehension of the admiral—"forgive me. I didn't mean to call up recollections of that kind."

"There is nothing to forgive, sir," answered the young officer quietly. "I put all that out of my mind when I refused to resign and came north to follow the flag."

As the admiral gazed at Peyton the old man's ready sympathy, apparent in his expressive face, almost unmanned him. He mastered his feelings, however, and turned to the chart.

"That chart appears to be all right, sir, so far as I can make it out," he said at last, after scrutinizing it carefully. "I think there is a little more water here and not quite so much there, pilot," he added, turning to the officer and pointing at different places.

"You may be right, Mr. Peyton," answered the pilot.

"I used to notice that right there was pretty shoal and it used to be deeper here. In its main features, however, I think your lines are very accurate."

"That's good!" exclaimed the admiral. "Now as to the obstructions. You have been up there two or three times at night. You never saw any obstructions close under Fort Morgan?"

"No, sir, never; at least, no evidence of them. The piles come down there to starboard," pointing, "but the waters are shoal there; we could not pass anyway. Of course, there is a triple line of torpedoes right across the channel except that space under the guns of the fort to the eastward of that buoy, about 250 yards across, I take it, which seems to be a clear channel. We sunk the buoys, but I doubt if we have damaged the torpedoes any."

"They've left that space open for blockaders, of course," said Drayton.

"Well, we'll run our own blockade in the morning in spite of ships, fort or torpedoes. You have been in Fort Morgan, Peyton, I suppose, in the old days?"

"Yes, sir. Many times."

"How is this plan of it?" thrusting another paper toward him.

"That is the way it used to be, as I recall it. Of course, they may have done a great deal to it since then."

"And the water battery you say is right there?"

"Yes, sir. It masks the curtain that looks to the northwest between these two bastions. Its guns bear square across the channel."

"And the fort has a raking fire on us until we come abreast of it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Freeman," said the admiral, turning to the pilot, "you know just how to take us in tomorrow morning?"

"Yes, admiral."

"You will be in the maintop, as usual?"

"Yes, sir. That's the best place for me. I can communicate with the deck by the speaking tube along the mast, and I can direct our consort, the Metacomet, by hand."

"I shall be right beneath you," said the admiral, "and in touch with you. By the way, I think it would be just as well for us to take the tender and go up above Sand Island and take a final look at things this afternoon. Drayton, will you oblige me by seeing that the necessary signals are made? I shall want you and Watson to go, and you might call the commanding officers of the other ships to go with us. That will do, Freeman. No, wait a moment, Peyton; I want to speak with you," he added, as the others left the cabin.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

A PROMOTION DECLINED.

"PEYTON," said the admiral thoughtfully, "I have been thinking hard about your case, and if you like I will detach you from the Hartford and send you over to the Pembina, which is to remain outside. You will have plenty to do on her, as the squadron I leave behind will engage the works south of the point to make a diversion in our favor."

"What, admiral!" cried the young man. "Relieve me from my station on the day of battle! Take me out of action! Sir! Why—I"— He sprang to his feet, his face flushed with indignation. "I don't understand you, sir!" he burst out.

The admiral leaned back in his chair and eyed him narrowly, with a glance that seemed to pierce through and through him.

"You cannot mean it, sir!" Peyton continued hotly. "It's—it's—saying that we know you, sir, and love you, one would almost say it was an in"—

"Hold on, my lad!" said the admiral quietly. "Your father commands that fort. Your brother is on the Tennessee. The place is sacred in your memory, for I take it, from what you say and

*He sprang to his feet, his face flushed with indignation.*

from what I have heard, that it is associated with one even dearer to you. There is no dishonor in my proposition. I am giving you a chance in one sense. In its way it is a promotion. I can give you the command of the Pembina. You have shown your devotion to the cause by your recent search for torpedoes and mines in the channel. I don't want to compel you to do violence to your feelings."

"Admiral Farragut," said Peyton impetuously, forgetting in some part the distinction of age and rank which lay between them, "my feelings have nothing to do with my duty. My father did everything to keep me for the south—my mother, my sister and—the woman I was engaged to marry, but I broke away. Your own letter to me came in the nick of time, sir, although I had already decided. Father in his excitement and anger said things that perhaps he did not mean."

"I am sure he didn't," broke in the admiral kindly.

"But, sir, he'd rather see me dead, I am sure, a thousand times, than have me accept your offer. By heavens, sir, I'd rather be a lieutenant on the Hartford in this action than the captain of the Wabash or the Colorado out at sea! They, my people, haven't any love left for me, no affection, but if they had it would wither if I did this. No, sir! If you leave the choice to me, and you would not order me away surely, under such circumstances, I stay with you."

"That's well said," cried the admiral heartily. "I knew how it would be. It would have broken my heart, boy, if you had gone. Besides, I want you. I need you here."

"Thank you, sir."

"Freeman is our only pilot. Should anything happen to him your services will be invaluable. I shall want you on deck directly beneath me during the action. I will arrange with Captain Drayton that you are freed from duty with your division. You can carry my orders to the different parts of the ship, if I have any to give, and you will be on hand to take Freeman's place and pilot us in if anything happens to him."

"Thank you, sir," said Peyton, greatly relieved. "I shall be ready."

"And by the way," added the admiral, "I want you to go with us in the tender when we reconnoiter the forts this afternoon. Perhaps you can give us some more information about the situation."

"Aye, aye, sir."

There was a knock on the door of the cabin at that instant.

"Come in," called the admiral. An ensign entered and saluted.

"Captain Drayton's compliments, sir, and he says the Pensacola and Tecumseh have been signaled to seaward; they'll be here by seven bells, sir."

"Very good, Mr. Brownell," said Farragut as the officer saluted and vanished. "That settles it! We'll go in in the morning sure! Now, Mr. Peyton," he continued, resuming his formal address, "direct the officer of the deck to let me know as soon as the Cowslip (the tender) is alongside and the captains have assembled. Meanwhile bid him see that I am not disturbed, unless matters of great importance come up, until I return on deck."

As Peyton followed the ensign out the admiral was left alone in his cabin.

## CHAPTER XXX.

IN THE WARDROOM OF THE HARTFORD.

EIGHT bells had struck on the flagship. In the wardroom of the Hartford the officers of the ship not on watch were congregated around a long table running the full length of the room. At the head of the table sat Kimberly, the executive officer. Near him was Watson, Farragut's gallant flag lieutenant, while Peyton sat about midway down. Pens, ink and paper were strewn over the table, and every man was busy writing—every one but Peyton, that is.

It was remarkably still in the wardroom. Scarcely a sound was heard above the deep breathing of the men but the steady scratching of the pens, punctuated by an infrequent and suppressed sigh at intervals. They were writing to their wives, their children, their mothers, their sweethearts, their friends. Once in awhile a suspicious sniff might be heard or one of those violent blasts of the nose with which men shamefacedly seek to disguise their finer emotions. Sometimes the back of a hand or the tip of a finger went furtively to the corner of an eye. To use a handkerchief would have been a betrayal. Everybody saw or divined these motions, but nobody paid any attention.

They could enter into each other's feelings, and there was much sympathy in the silence. There would be time on the morrow to think of little but the battle. They were giving their thoughts to home now. They were writing those last precious words which, whether they lived or died, would stand for so much to those for whom they were destined; for they would be expressions of the heart in the face of possible or impending death, when all that is true in a man speaks forth to those he loves.

They were all writing, I have said, but Peyton. To whom should he write? he thought bitterly, as he held the pen idly in his fingers and stared at the white paper, from which the noble and beautiful face of Mary Annan, embodied in the flesh almost, such was the reality of his vision, seemed to smile up at him.

They were separated as widely as the east is from the west; nay, why use the ancient simile—why not write, as far as the north was from the south? Between them yawned a great chasm of war and carnage. The blood of slain armies, the cries of women and children, the antagonisms of four blasting years of terrible conflict intervened. Yes, something more. He had deceived her, had broken faith with her, gained her affection—ah, had he gained it, after all?—under false pretenses.

It had come to him in a roundabout way, while he had been on the blockade during the past year, that she had engaged herself to his rival and former friend, Bob Darrow. He had heard nothing of the fate of the latter. He knew little of what had happened in Mobile during those four years. Not a direct word had ever come to him from any one who had loved him. She might be dead, she might be wedded, for aught he knew. Oh, rather the former than the latter, he thought fiercely! If not in his arms, then in no other's, for he loved her still with a passion that surpassed her own.

He did not believe that she was dead. Some word, some warning of it, would have been dragged from the unknown by the compelling character of his feelings. He could not believe that she was married either. She was so much his own in his mind that the thought of marriage to another was almost like profanation. She must love him! The war must end some time. If he survived it and she still lived, he might find her again, persuade her to love him. They might be together once more and for life!

She had rejected him, of course. She had heaped scorn and contempt upon him. Well, from her point of view he had deserved it. She had looked at him on the porch as if she could have killed him. Had her eyes been arrows he might have been slain, so hate envenomed had been their glance. Yet he remembered that when Darrow, inspired by her mordant words, had moved forward to strike him unresistingly she had blindly interfered. Why that?

He sat there still with his pen idle in his hand while his shipmates wrote. Should he write to her? Would she care? Would she read what he had written? If he were alive, no; if he were dead, yes, perhaps. Well, if he survived the action matters would be as they had been before, and if he fell she might some day care for a letter from his hand. He would write to her after all.

He drew a sheet of paper before him, lifted the pen again and found himself facing another question. What should he say to her? Should he explain, should he appeal, should he justify himself? Nay, to attempt these things would be useless. Thinking deeply, he resolved what he would do.

"Take," he wrote, "whatever may be your future, dear, the memory of an affection such as comes to few women. It can neither hurt nor harm you now. And remember"—he could not avoid this one sentence of exculpation—"that if I had not been true to my duty, if I had not followed the path where honor led, the affection which I ask you not to forget would have been an insult, not an honor, to any honest woman. And I beg you again to forgive that one kiss on the porch. I have not forgotten it. It seemed to me at that moment that you almost loved me. The touch of your lips has abided with me. I shall take it out into eternity. The mocking bird has never sung in my ear without bringing your picture, your cheek with the color coming, the rise and fall of your bosom, your eyes ashine in the darkness and looking love into mine. The song reminds me of you, Mary Annan. Ah, well is it named the 'Mocking Bird!' This is all. I would not tire you. This is only to ask you to remember; but, whether you do or not, it is nevertheless that on the eve of a great battle, with death looking me in the face, I have told you the truth only, but not all of it. No words can frame, no paper hold, that which is in my heart. Good night, goodby, and God bless you!"

It was a brief letter, but the most indifferent woman could not have read it unmoved. It breathed a passion that would live, and the most heedless memory could not forget it.

There was something else to be done. There were others to whom his mind turned. His mother, his sweet faced, soft voiced young mother! His heart had many a time quivered at the recollection that she had pleaded for him on the porch. And so he wrote to her too. There were words for Pink and Willis, appeals that they would think of him kindly and try to understand his position. Indeed he had never forgotten Willis for the impulsive yet generous action which had prevented him from leaving home without a single friendly word. He loved the boy, a man now and supporting his flag on the mighty Tennessee. There was his father too. What did the stern, implacable old man think of him now?

War is a great dispeller of animosities of one kind. Or it may have been peculiar to this particular war that it beat down hatreds and men saw things more clearly in the mist and smoke of battle than in the sunlight of peace. He wondered if, from the ramparts of Fort Morgan, his father had watched the ships with a thought of him as often as he had looked at the fort from the deck of the Hartford. When he had rowed cautiously up the channel to reconnoiter the torpedo line a few nights since, he had almost felt impelled to turn his boat into the wharf back of the fort in the bay and run to the old man and beg, if not for forgiveness, for a kindly word of greeting.

He finished the letters, inclosing Mary Annan's in the one addressed to his mother, begging her to read and deliver it, and then he abandoned himself to his thoughts. Most of the other men in the wardroom had finished their letters by this time as well. Those who had completed the task sat silent for awhile, staring at the table, loath to speak. Finally Kimberly broke the silence.

"Here, fellows," he said, "this will never do! We'll go into action in a blue funk if we don't brace up. Somebody start up a song. Now, dash it all, Whiting," he continued, as a young ensign started to sing 'Home, Sweet Home,' not that, not tonight anyway. Let us have 'The Bay of Biscay, O!' Give us a regular old timer. That's right!" he cried as the ensign's clear voice rose in the room. "Now men, all of you, come in in the chorus," beating time. "Heave away! That's it!"

They were glad of the relief afforded by the song, which seemed to shatter the quiet and gloom which hung over them. One song started another. Presently some one told a story, and a second capped it with another. The room was filled with laughter and merriment for an hour. Presently the black steward of the wardroom came in with a pitcher of water and a rare piece of ice.

"No whisky or liquor tonight, lads," said Kimberly gayly. "We'll drink the sweetest toast in the purest liquid. It is getting late. We have had our hour of sadness and our hour of fun. I'll give you a toast—the Saturday night toast. Come, everybody, take a glass. What, Peyton, are you going?"

"Yes, Kim," answered Peyton. "I—I—I think I'll go up on deck and relieve Yates. He has a wife, you know, and he can drink the toast. I—I—I don't need to."

"We'll drink it for you, old man!" cried Heywood, the marine officer, clapping him affectionately on the shoulder.

"And, my lad," said Kimberly, grasping his hand, "we know the circumstances, of course. We feel for you. We wish somebody else was in command of that fort."

"I don't," said Peyton sternly. "My father will put up a fight that will make your hair turn gray, and that's what you want. And I reckon my brother will keep up his end on the Tennessee too."

"Before we drink the toast, fellows," said Watson, "let's give three cheers for the Peytons—the old man in the fort, the boy on the Tennessee and our own messmate on the Hartford. Thank God, there is good fighting blood in all of them."

The little room rang with cheers as Peyton sprang up the companion ladder with a heart so full that he could scarcely contain himself. As Yates, happy to be relieved, came tumbling down below, Peyton, leaning over the hatchway, heard Kimberly give the immortal toast of the navy, "Sweethearts and wives—may the former soon be the latter and the latter al-

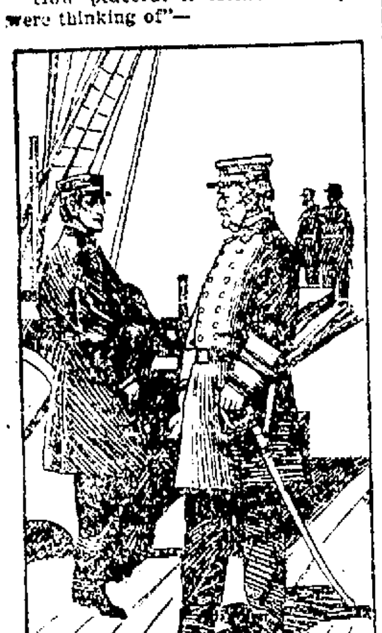
[illegible] be the former."

Lloyd Peyton stood on the poop deck leaning against the Parrott rifle, still staring at the fort. A step sounded on the deck beside him, breaking his reverie. He turned to meet the admiral. The old man walked with as jaunty a step as if he had been a boy.

"Asleep or dreaming, Mr. Peyton?" he asked, smiling.

"Neither, sir; just watching Fort Morgan."

"How peaceful it looks! And you were thinking of"—



*A step sounded on the deck beside him, breaking his reverie.*

"Of my father and brother, sir; of home and mother, and Mary Annan up the bay."

The night, the silence, the loneliness, made the young man more communicative. The admiral inspired confidence and welcomed it. He had known Peyton ever since the latter graduated from the academy, and the younger man loved him with unusual affection, which the admiral reciprocated in full.

"Ah, that's her name, is it?" said the old sailor, gently and kindly. "Well, pray God that we may come through safely, and that there will be no more heartaches in homes than is absolutely necessary." He laid his firm, well shaped hand upon the young officer's shoulder in a kindly, sympathetic touch. "Keep a bright lookout, Peyton," he said at last, "and don't hesitate to call me if anything suspicious occurs. It would not surprise me if Buchanan came out with the ram to attack us at any moment. It would disappoint me dreadfully if he did, though. I want to catch him inside, now that we are ready, and finish up the whole job at one blow. Where's the ensign of the watch?"

"Forward, sir."

"When I was on the Essex, I remember, as a midshipman, just turned eleven years of age, I went to sleep lying on a gun carriage in a midwatch one night. The watch officer saw me, and instead of waking me up he actually covered me over with his jacket and let me sleep on," said the admiral reminiscently. "I ought to have been court martialed for it, but I've always been grateful to him, and I've never forgotten his reprimand either."

"No one on watch will sleep tonight, admiral."

"No, I suppose not. There are thoughts grim enough to keep them awake now. How's the wind?"

"Little enough, sir; but what there is is from the southwest."

"That is where we want it. Looks black over there too."

"Yes, sir; I think we shall get another squall of rain."

"Well, rain or shine, we go in with the flood in the morning. I think I shall turn in now, and as soon as your watch is over do try to get a little sleep. Remember that I, that we, that the country, needs the best there is in you tomorrow."

## CHAPTER XXXI.

"BETTER IN THE MORNING."

A FEW days before the battle the Ivanhoe, a blockade runner, had been chased ashore under the guns of Fort Morgan, where she had been destroyed by some of the light draft gunboats of the fleet. While with a party of men from the fort endeavoring to save some of her cargo, Beverly Annan had been struck in the abdomen by a piece of a shell. The wound was necessarily fatal. Mary Annan had been at once summoned from Mobile by telegraph and had come down to the fort on a tugboat, with Dr. Bampney and Hamilton Pleasants, now a colonel on General Maury's staff. Temple was not allowed to come, but had remained at Annandale under the care of Mrs. Peyton and Pink.

Oh, the cruel, cruel war! It had robbed her of father and of the man who loved her; it had parted her from the man she loved, and now its ensanguined hands were reached out to take from her the last who could transmit her honored name. And he was only a boy, a child. She might have been spared this, surely. Her eyes blurred so with tears that she could not see, yet there was a thought in all her anguish—she hated herself for its lodgment in her mind—that with every passing hour she was drawing nearer to Peyton!

As they swept past the three Confederate gunboats they saw beyond them, between them and the channel, the great ironclad Tennessee rising above the gently tossing water like some black volcanic rock, stern, sinister, menacing, impregnable. The light smoke that curled around the top of the tall stack indicated that she had steam up, and the absence of the usual deck gear would have told a practiced eye that she was stripped f[illegible] They passed close to her [illegible] Willis Peyton on the [illegible] recognized Mary Annan [illegible] her escorts and lifted and waved his cap, wondering the while what had brought them down there.

They were very near the fort now. Presently they drew up at the landing, and a few minutes' toilsome walking over the shifting sandy shore brought them to the cavernous mouth of the sally port. Challenged there, they waited until the officer of the guard appeared and, recognizing them, conducted them into the fort and thence into the brick citadel proper. There General Peyton himself met them. He looked much as he had before the war—a little older, a little whiter, a little grimmer; that was all.

There was nothing but kindness in his face now, however. He had always loved Mary Annan. She had been almost like a daughter to him. Now that her own father had gone he felt like a father to her. Indeed he had hoped that he might be in that position to her some day before his boy turned his back upon the south and broke his father's heart. Ah, many a day had the old man mounted the rampart and stared at the ships, thinking of that lad who had gone away! General Peyton had loved Beverly Annan, too, for his father's and sister's sake as well as for his own, and it had grieved him sorely that the bright faced, proud hearted young lad should be stricken down.

"How is he?" cried the girl as soon as she saw the general.

The old man shook his head mournfully.

"Is there no chance, no hope?"

"My dear," he said, taking her hand in both his hands, "you are a soldier's sweetheart"—she winced at that—"and you are a soldier's sister. You must bear it! The poor boy! He is giving his all for the south and that flag," he added, lifting his hat as he looked up at the tall staff with the white starred blue St. Andrew's cross stretched over its red rippling folds.

"Yes, yes," said the girl; "the war is taking everything from me—everything! But where is he?"

"In the casemate out yonder," answered the general. "We have fitted it up as a hospital. Colonel Pleasants and Dr. Bampney, after you have seen him I wish you would come over to my quarters. I want you to stay with me until"—

He stopped suddenly with a significant pause which cut the girl to the heart.

"We have no spare room in the fort to speak of," continued the old man quickly, smiling a little, "but we can fix up a shakedown for you."

"Thank you, general, anything will do for me," said Pleasants; "I am an old campaigner, you know."

"Although I am not a campaigner," said Dr. Bampney, "I am old enough for anything to do for me too. We'll be with you presently."

The casemate was not an unpleasant place. The low arches that sprang almost from the floor had been freshly whitewashed. It was all neat and clean and the sunlight poured in through the open door. There were half a dozen cots in it. Over in one corner lay a sick soldier. The others were untenanted save for the one occupied by Beverly Annan. The surgeon, just then coming on his rounds, stood by the foot of the bed. A tall, gaunt artilleryman sat at the head fanning the patient. The boy lay with his eyes closed, his head thrown back, motionless; a low moan broke from his lips from time to time. He was as white as death and broken with suffering.

Mary Annan and the two men walked softly over to the bed. Something rose in her throat and seemed to choke her as she looked down at her little brother. He had been so bright, so handsome, so full of spirits, and now it was all come to this. Of all the men in that garrison her boy, her boy alone, had been stricken down, the lad who should have been at play at school. Now he would never play again. The impartial touch of war and death had been laid upon him.

As she leaned over the cot in spite of herself a sob broke from her lips. The sufferer heard it and opened his eyes.

"Sister Mary," he whispered, stifling a low moan like the brave little soldier he was, "don't cry. It doesn't hurt so very much, does it, doctor? And he says—he says—I will—be better"—the boy bit his lip as a paroxysm of pain shook his body, to keep from crying out—"better in the morning. Won't—I, doctor?"

"Yes, my boy," said the physician, biting his own lip in turn, "I hope so, I think so. I am sure of it."

"Who is that with you? I can't see very well, Sister Mary."

"It's Colonel Pleasants and Dr. Bampney."

"Gentlemen," said the lad—and what a gentleman he was himself, the two men thought—"I'm glad to see you. You will—excuse me for—not—getting up? It—was good—of you—to come down here—to see me. Where—is father, Mary?" he said suddenly, with a little bewildered stare. "I—I—want him. Why doesn't he—come too?"

The girl looked at the two men in hopeless agony. The old clergyman knelt down by the boy's bedside and took his hand in both his own.

"You will have your father in the morning, my son," he said softly, understanding, as they all did, the doctor's meaning.

"Is that you, Dr. Bampney? Father—I will see him—in the morning. 'Our Father' that is what you taught me—when I was a boy—in your Sunday school. [illegible]

[illegible] old man,

"[illegible]"

"Say it, doctor."

The two voices, the old one leading, the other feebly following, sorrily uttering the simple prayer. Pleasants [illegible] hands. The [illegible] Mary Annan knelt, too, and buried her head in the bedclothes by her brother's side.

"That's a—good prayer, doctor," said the boy after a long silence. "Oh, how—this—hurts me! But—I—will—be—better—soon. Won't—I?"

"Yes, my boy, better soon."

"I must bear it—too—mustn't I—because I—am—a soldier—a—man—an—Annan—bear it—for the honor—of the south—for—the cause—I love? Don't cry, Sister Mary. It will—be all—right in the—morning."

He lifted his hand weakly and dropped it on her bowed head.

"Annan," said the doctor, coming into the room, "here is the general coming to see you."

"Beverly, my boy," said Colonel Peyton, looking down at him gravely and tenderly—it might have been his own son he looked upon—"how do you feel now?"

"Much the same, sir," said the boy, making a pitiful effort to salute; "It's a great—honor for—the—general to come—visit a private, sir."

There was that in that room that leveled all distinctions of rank.

"We are not general and private now, lad. You are just the son of my dear old friend. I have come to say good"—the general hesitated a moment, "good night to you."

"I am glad—it isn't good—by, sir. I—I—don't want—to die now. I want to—live and do more for the south. If I'd only—got my wound—in battle, when I—was doing something."

"Never mind, my boy," said the old man, "you are wounded under your flag, in the service of your country. Nothing could be more noble."

"Thank you, sir. Oh, doctor—can't you give—me something so—that I can get a—little sleep? It—hurts so! And—it hurts Sister Mary—to see me suffer."

"I will give you something," said the doctor, turning away, "and perhaps you can sleep."

"Good night, general."

The old general went to the head of the bed, hesitated a moment, stooped down and pressed his lips upon the boy's brow.

"Good night, my boy, and God bless you."

Followed by Pleasants, he walked slowly and sadly through the door and stood outside the casemate listening.

"Now, Annan," said the doctor, coming back, "drink this, and then perhaps you can get a little sleep."

"You will—stay with—me, Sister Mary? And you, too, Dr. Bampney?" said the boy, as he quaffed the draft.

"We will not leave you," said the clergyman quietly.

"Never again," said Mary brokenly.

"You can't say that—Sister Mary. Because—when I—am well—I must go on duty—once more."

"Yes, when you are well."

"Sister Mary," said the boy, after a little pause, "won't you sing me something?"

She did not think she could frame a note with her sinking heart, yet what could she do?

"What do you wish me to sing, Beverly, dear?"

"Sing me—some of the songs—you used—to sing."

"Which one?"

"The 'Mocking Bird.'"

God, who had given her the voice, gave her the power to use it. How she did it she could not tell. Kneeling there by the bed, she sang the old song, the song that brought up the days of the past; the song of the man who had loved her and was gone—who

*As she leaned over his cot a sob broke from her lips.*

had died on the hills of Chickamauga—and the other man she loved on the ship beneath the alien flag. It brought back days of happiness and hours of joy, sweet dreams of the past. Low and clear and sweet as the notes of the bird the song rose in the air. Outside the casemate the two officers listened. The sentry on the ramparts stopped entranced. The men of the garrison, led by the artilleryman, crowded nearer, listening with beating hearts. Hats were removed from heads, and heads were bowed as the music rose and fell. As the last note died away the trumpet from the ramparts sounded retreat call and the colors came dropping gently down the staff.

Within the casemate all was silent.

"That's a good song," said Beverly faintly at last. "It always makes—me [illegible]

[illegible]

"What shall I [illegible]"

"'My Faith Looks Up to Thee.' That's a good—hymn—doctor—for a soldier."

"Yes, it's a good one for anybody, Beverly."

There are harder things than fighting battles—things that women have to do. To sing that hymn, to keep the throat clear and the heart down, to sing in the face of death itself, with anguish gnawing at the soul—to lead a charge, to die on a field, were child's play by it. The boy listened with closed eyes and compressed lips. The woman sang with every fiber in her being vibrating with pain and grief, with despair accompanying the notes, yet she never stopped nor faltered, her voice never broke. Honor and duty bade her sing, and she inflexibly followed their behests.

Rich and full rose the rare contralto voice with its deep note of passion. Mary Annan had never sung so well before, and she would never sing so well again perhaps. The words and music of the mighty hymn rolled through the casemate and out through the citadel of the fort, where the officers and men, wet eyed, listened in the twilight:

> "When ends life's transient dream,
> When death's cold, sullen stream
> Shall o'er me roll,
> Blest Saviour, then, in love,
> Fear and distrust remove;
> Oh, bear me safe above—
> A ransomed soul!"

How still he lay, she thought as she looked down upon him—how very still! Was it over? Had so ended life's transient dream for him? Not yet, O pitiful God; not yet! She lifted her hand to her throat. No; he was speaking!

"Thank you," he murmured, rousing himself a little. "I won't ask—you to—sing any more—Sister Mary. You must be—tired."

"I will sing more if you want me to, brother."

"No; I'm—going—to sleep now," he gasped out. "Do you remember how mother—used to have.. us—kneel—at her—knee every night? I haven't—forgotten—that prayer. I always say it. We'll all—say it. And—then—I'll go—to—sleep and be—better—in the morning.

"'Now I—lay—me—down to—sleep. I pray—the—Lord'"—

The old doctor finished the prayer alone in the silence. The opiate the doctor had given the boy had at last taken effect, and the sufferer drifted out to sleep. He would be better in the morning.

Ah, how many sufferers have been cheered through long nights of pain by that sad, elusive hope—better in the morning!

To be continued.

## HUMOR IN HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

### Grave and Dignified Churchmen Can Enjoy a Joke.

Sessions of the House of Bishops are not altogether the solemn occasions the reverend nature of that body would indicate. At a recent meeting a difference of opinion developed into a rather lively contention, and one member after another, trying to relieve the situation, succeeded only in making the mess worse. At last the venerable Benjamin Clark, bishop of Rhode Island, arose in an attempt to pour oil on the troubled waters that only served to make a greater mixup than before.

Simultaneously with the Bishop's sitting down the following quotation was started on a quiet but appreciative passage through the meeting:

"And Benjamin's mess was five times that of the others."—New York Times.

### Some Big Dumb-bells.

Some pretty big dumb-bells are required to exhibit the strength of the modern strong man. A visit to a works where this line of business is specially catered to discovered some remarkable weights. A pair of single-grip dumb-bells with hollow balls weighed thirty-seven pounds each when empty and eighty pounds when filled with shot, which is the usual method of increasing the weight. A half bar bell, or double-grip dumbbell, weighed 240 pounds, while a full sized fifteen-inch bar bell for a modern Hercules weighed 600 pounds when fully loaded. The record bell made by this firm was on an order for an eighteen-inch bar which weighed 316 pounds when empty. Besides these giant playthings, the standard sizes, from two pounds and upward, look like those designed for some kindergarten or pigmy race.

### The "Original Oklahoma Man."

The Payne Monument association has been organized in Oklahoma to erect a monument to perpetuate the memory of David L. Payne, the original Oklahoma man. He was born in Grant county, Indiana, Dec. 30, 1836, and died at Wellington, Kan., Nov. 28, 1884. He opposed the cattlemen and forced the government to open Oklahoma to settlement. During the winter of 1883 he and his colony of boomers made their winter headquarters in camp on the Chicaskia river, where Blackwell is now located. Payne county, Oklahoma, was named in honor of him.

### Marconi's Supreme Test.

A man named Vyvyan managed to send his name across the ocean the other day, but Marconi's apparatus will hardly stand the strain when the Maies and Paulynes and Maymes get at it.

## COTTONSEED AS FEED.

### An Instructive Review of Experiments at Georgia Station.

Mr. [illegible], dairy editor of the [illegible] Home, in recently [illegible] as a dairy feed, says:

"Professor Massey seems to be of the opinion that much of the sickness of cattle at the south is due to feeding so much cottonseed hulls and meal. This may be true, but it would seem that southern farmers have been a long time finding this out if it is true. It may be more a question of how the feeding is done rather than the amount fed. Cottonseed is a very concentrated foodstuff and should be always accompanied with sufficient hay or bulky fodder to give the stomach a mechanical chance to work up the meal or seed. Ruminants cannot comfortably handle meals and other concentrated feeds without some kind of bulky food to separate the meal in the stomach so the gastric juice can get at it.

"As there is a prevailing opinion at the south that cotton hulls are a cheap feed the Georgia station has been making some experiments along this line. A group of cows were fed seven days on 3,920 pounds ensilage, 2,240 pounds hulls, 420 pounds bran, 240 pounds cottonseed meal, the approximate value being $16.79. The value of the butter made during the seven days was $20.27; profit, $3.48.

"Second period same cows seven days were fed 7,000 pounds ensilage; value, $5.25; butter made, $19.29; profit, $14.04. Third period, same cows, seven days, 3,640 pounds hull, 500 pounds cottonseed meal; value, $16.40; value of butter, $23.04; profit, $7.24. Fourth period, same cows, seven days, 5,040 pounds ensilage, 280 pounds cottonseed meal; value, $7.28; value of butter, $23.12; profit, $15.84. These tests indicate that ensilage is the feed most to be relied on in that section.

"Give the above figures a close study and you cannot help coming to the conclusion that any man is only wasting his time and energy feeding cottonseed hulls to cows if milk is wanted. The cow is no more capable of making something out of nothing than a man is. She must have a sufficient quantity of good and nourishing food if she is expected to produce a profitable supply of milk. Hulls may help to keep her alive, but neither chemistry nor practice has a good word to say for this woody substance. Rather go to work right now and plan you a silo, big or little, as you can afford to build.

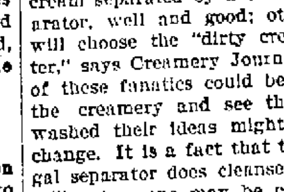
"If you are poor, then put more energy into your determination. Make up your mind to begin now and get up the materials and to keep at it until you have got enough lumber together to build the box if it takes a whole year. Anything rather worth having is worth working and waiting for, and the more of this you have to do the more you will appreciate the thing after you get it. Ensilage is a long way the cheapest of all cow feeds both for winter and summer."

### To Test Milker.

The United States agricultural department is preparing to make a test of a new Scotch milking machine which the inventor claims will milk six cows in twelve minutes. The apparatus can be attended by one man with power equal to one-half horse. The machine is said to be the most perfect yet produced. Major Alvord of the dairy division of the department estimates that it requires about 35,000 men, working ten hours a day each in the year, to milk the cows in the United States.

### Looking Up Now.

Ten years ago the annual value of Minnesota's dairy products was but $3,000,000. Today it is $20,000,000. The business was then looked down upon. Today it is looked up to, says E. K. Slater. Separate the dairy department from the food department, divorce it from politics, give us a board of control in touch with the real conditions, place in their hands an increased appropriation, appoint additional inspectors and then watch the business grow.




We have all encountered the wise individual who doesn't want "any of your dirty creamery butter made by milk delivered by everybody," and insists upon eating clean, pure dairy butter. If the dairy butter is made from cream separated by a centrifugal separator, well and good; otherwise we will choose the "dirty creamery butter," says Creamery Journal. If some of these fanatics could be present at the creamery and see the separator washed their ideas might undergo a change. It is a fact that the centrifugal separator does cleanse and purify milk. Any one may be convinced of this fact by noting the "mud" or "slime" which accumulates in the separator bowl after separating what is apparently clean milk. This waste matter is the heaviest portion of the milk and collects on the outside of the separator bowl cavity and remains there, as no way is provided for its escape. The substances in the milk arrange themselves in the revolving bowl according to their specific gravity—the heaviest, or the dirt, being thrown to the outside.

### What Makes Good Butter.

Good butter is not the result of any one particular point of superior excellence, but a combination of all the details. In methods of management conditions vary so much that no one set of rules will be applicable in all cases. It is very important to do what is necessary to be done at the right time and in the right manner.


When you have stopped experimenting with all sorts of medicines and really want to stop that cold or cough of yours, you will send 25c. round to the druggist and buy a box of

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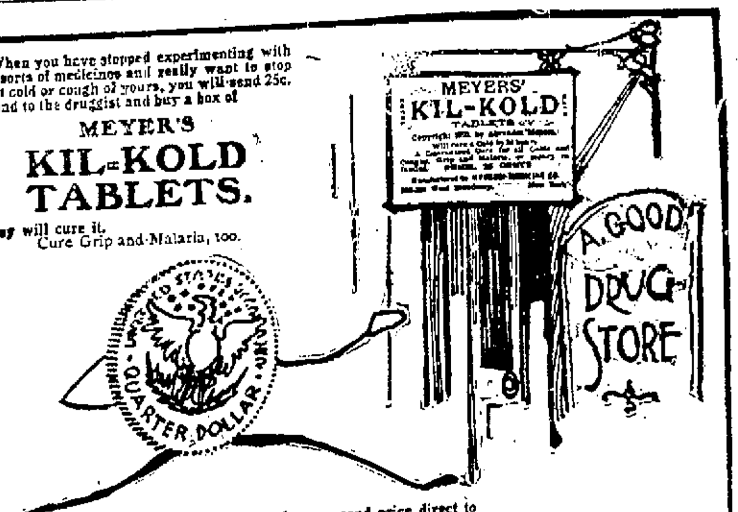


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# Neighboring Correspondence

## Bristol

Bristol, March 16, 1903.

Harvey Hockney is moving on to one of John Hunt's farms.

Mrs. George Shumway is entertaining her sister of Chicago.

Miss Emma Castle is on the sick list.

Mrs. Alice Smith is visiting her parents Dr. Stevens and family.

Mrs. W. Butterick has purchased a house and lot from Joe Dixon.

Mrs. E. Pike, mother and daughter are visiting relatives in Chicago.

Mrs. Pringle of Genoa Junction is visiting her mother at this place.

Miss Kittie Struck has been entertaining her niece and nephew of Salem.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Watkins are planning a trip to California in the near future.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Anna Ramies and Chas. Hammersen of Racine.

## Raymond Center

Mr. C. Anderson has purchased the one hundred acre farm of G. G. Gelerson in Raymond and will make this his future home.

## WANT INSANE ASYLUM

### Kenosha County Supervisors Think Institution is Needed--To Petition Board of Control.

Members of the Kenosha county board of supervisors are agitating the advisability of building a hospital for the insane in their county and in all likelihood will request the state board of control for the necessary permission to bring the matter before the county board. The records of the county show that at the present time there are fifty insane people from Kenosha county being cared for in the different asylums throughout the state and that for each patient the county is paying $50 per week. Sixteen of these fifty are confined in the Racine county asylum. The number of insane is increasing rather than diminishing and it is thought absolutely necessary that Kenosha county take some steps for their future care nearer home.

Notwithstanding the fact that an addition has recently been built to the asylum in Racine county, the pressure for more room is becoming more urgent every day and it is only a question of a very short time when those from Kenosha county will have to be removed to some other institution. The total cost of caring for the insane from Kenosha county is $3,900 a portion of which is paid by the relatives of those confined, but it is thought by the building of the asylum a great deal of this amount could be saved. Many from other counties could be brought to Kenosha and in a few years the asylum would be self sustaining.

Two years ago an effort was made to have an institution erected but at that time the state board of control refused to give their consent. A more favorable answer is confidently expected this time and every effort will be made to have buildings erected which will be amply able to care for the unfortunate insane from Kenosha and other counties for many years to come.

## KENOSHA PIONEER DEAD

### John Lucas, Educator, Farmer and Politician, Expires After Two Years Illness.

John Lucas, one of the oldest and best known Republican politicians in this part of the state, died Saturday morning, aged 61 years, at Kenosha. He succumbed to dropsy after an illness of two years. He had been active as an educator, farmer and politician for many years and his long services in many offices makes him worthy of more than usual consideration. Deceased was born in Radnoyshire, Wales in 1836. With his father and mother he came to America in 1842 and settled on a farm in Paris, where he grew to manhood. He completed his education in a university in Ohio and returning to Wisconsin in 1859, became one of the pioneer school teachers in the town of Brighton. Later in life he learned the carpenters trade and followed it for some time. He was also keeper of a hotel at Truesdell for some time. After this he became a farmer and settled in the town of Pleasant Prairie where he purchased a farm, residing there until he moved to Kenosha where he spent his declining years.

Mr. Lucas was identified with the Republican party for years, in fact ever since 1856 when he attended the convention which nominated John C. Fremont. He held the office of assessor in the towns of Pleasant Prairie and Paris for years, and for seventeen years he served as justice of the peace in Pleasant Prairie. He was also town clerk and town treasurer of the town and was a member of the county board for some time. For three years he was chairman of the board of supervisors. In 1873 he was elected sheriff and at the end of his term was re-elected. Since his residence in Kenosha he has represented his ward in the board of education and on the county board. Mr. Lucas was a member of the Kenosha lodge of Masons and of the Royal Arcanum. He is survived by four sons and two daughters.

## TEACHERS EXAMINATIONS

### Will be Held at Franksville, Union Grove and Burlington March 23—28.

Teachers' examinations will be held at Franksville, March 23 and 24; Union Grove, March 25 and 26; Burlington, March 27 and 28. The following is the program:

FIRST DAY.

Forenoon Session, 8:00 to 12:00.—Arithmetic, Mental and Writing, Algebra, Reading, Spelling.

Afternoon Session, 1:00 to 6:00.—History, Physiology, American Literature, Agriculture.

SECOND DAY.

Forenoon Session, 8:00 to 12:00.—Grammer, Theory and Art, Manual, English Composition.

Afternoon Session, 1:00 to 6:00.—The Constitutions, Geography, Physical Geography, Orthoepy.

Applicants for the first grade certificates may write on the second day of any of the three sessions under the following program:

Forenoon Session.—English Literature, Geometry, Theory and Art.

Afternoon Session.—English History, Physics, Physical Geography.

The examination fee is $1.00. Bring writing materials with you. Special examinations will be given only for the best of reasons.

John J. Pettijohn, County Supt.

## BOILER'S LONG FLIGHT

### Explosion Sends Ton Fragment Through Air--Three Deaths May Result.

TOLEDO, O., March 16.—In a boiler explosion which wrecked a large portion of the East Toledo mills of the Republic Iron and Steel company today, one man was killed and two others burned so badly that they may die.

It will never be known how the accident occurred as the dead man was the only one near the boiler.

The top of the boiler, weighing a ton, was blown through the air for half a mile, hurtling just over the tops of twenty houses and finally gouging a hole fully 20 feet deep in the ground. Iron flues by the dozen were driven deep into the earth.

One entire end of the mill was blown out, causing a property damage of $40,000. It will take a month to repair the plant.

## FLORIDA BANK FAILS

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The First National bank of Florida at Jacksonville, Fla., was closed today by direction of the comptroller of the currency upon the report on an examination made by National Bank Examiner Charles A. Hanna, which showed the bank to be insolvent. National Bank Examiner J. W. Norvell has been appointed receiver.

The failure of the bank, it is said at the treasury department was due to losses which absorbed the entire capital and surplus, leaving a deficiency in assets, which are of a slow character and of poor grade, consisting largely of phosphate and lumber mill machinery, real estate, etc. The bank has liabilities of $375,182.

## CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

IOWA CITY, Ia., March 16.—Mrs. Gallagher, convicted of perjury in the trial of Charles Holada for the murder of her husband, was today sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In the presence of the members of the joint grievance committee of the conductors and trainmen's organization the count of the ballots cast by conductors and trainmen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad to determine whether the grievance committee shall be authorized to declare a strike was begun this morning. Val Fitz Patrick, third vice grand master of the Britherhood of Railroad Trainmen said the result would not ge known until late i nthe day.

CHEYNNE, Wyo.—If Prsident Roosevelt carries out his plan to ride horseback from Larimie to Cheyenne, during the western trip troop A, W. N. G., of this place, will be detailed to escort him. A cowboy escort will also probably be provided. The 57 miles' run is filled with points of interest, including sove very rugged scenery.

WASHINGTON—Dr. Hardin, after his visit to Justice Day's home this morning, stated: "Justice Day spent a comfortable night and his condition is most encouraging this morning."

## DYNAMITE THAWING HAS DEADLY RESULT

### Two Men May Die as Outcome of Attempt to Break Up Ice Dam at Grand Rapids.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 16.—An Evening Wisconsin special from Grand Rapids, Wis., says:

Thomas Young lies near death's door and Archie St. Louis is in a critical condition the result of the explosion of ten pounds of dynamite at the Port Edwards paper mill, three miles south of this city. A huge ice dam had been gathering in front of the large dam crossing the river at this point and it was determined to blow it up with dynamite. The men had charge of the work and while thawing it the explosion occurred.

Huge ice jams have developed at various points on the river in this vicinity and if some of them do not give way in the course of a few hours the water will be backed up sufficiently to do considerable damage.

# TRAVELING MEN IN ANNUAL MEET

### Election of Officers and Reading of Papers by Post "A", T. P. A., at Business Men's Rooms.

### GEO. W. WILD HEADS THE ORGANIZATION

### Nearly One Hundred Members Now Enrolled--Finances in Flourishing Condition--State Convention at Sheboygan May 8 and 9.

The annual meeting of Post "A" T. P. A., was held Saturday evening at the Business Men's rooms, and for a good rousing, whole souled session it was a record breaker. The meeting was called to order by President Chas. Knoblock, who in a near business like speech stated the purpose of the meeting. The regular order of business was gone through with. The reports of the chairmen of the different committees was read showing deep interest in the wellfare of the association. Each report being interesting and some new and novel ideas presented.

The report of the secretary showed the Post to be in a flourishing condition with a membership nearing the one hundred mark. The treasurer's report showed that the bank account of the Post was loaded for any emergency, except that of buying automobiles for the officers. The election of officers was then taken up which resulted as shown below.

The newly elected president, Mr. G. W. Wild was duly escorted to the chair and rounds of applause, and searched for cigars—Mr. Wild always equal to the occasion pushed the button and the waiter did the rest.

After the election of officers, considerable time was given to the good of the association in general, but Post A in particular. Mr. Wild had prepared a good lengthy speech for the occasion, taking for his topic "What is best, and what is not best." He had not got fairly started when a bold bad brother remarked if Millers' "Best" would be considered. This remark nearly caused a stampede, but order was finally restored by a vigorous use of the gavel. The president's remarks carried his listeners through many reminiscences of his travels in the wild and wooly west and of the many times he had to climb up to the first floor,—from the roof,—and go to bed by the light of a tallow candle stuck in a pop bottle.

Mr. J. F. Johnson, formerly fourth vice president of the National association was then called upon and he made a good speech taking for his topic "Wisconsin at Indianapolis." Mr. Johnson's form and figure is well known and familiar at all national conventions. He being from the Badger state will show those Hoosiers what a real Badger fight is. His remarks were full of many good points which, no doubt will stick out sharply at the Indianapolis convention.

Mr. Philbrook, one of the directors of the Post, had hastily prepared something more in the nature of an essay which he read, upon the subject "Much that is Expected." He was congratulated in being a philosopher deserving of a name.

The most humorous speech of the evening was made by R. B. Sigafoos, ex-president of Wis. T. P. A. He had for his subject, "How to win out." Mr. Sigafoos has traveled extensively and his knowledge of the world enabled him to make his talk very interesting. Those who fail to win should have heard this address. They would soon conclude that it is not best to put off till tomorrow what can be done the day after. The retiring president, Mr. Knoblock, then thanked the members for the many courtesies received at their hands. After singing "Auld Lang Syne" the meeting closed.

The state convention meets at Sheboygan May 8th and 9th. The following is a list of officers elected:

President—Geo. W. Wild.

1st vice Pres.—M. J. Higgins Jr.

2d vice Pres.—Wm. H. Perry.

3d vice Pres.—Boyd R. Adams.

Sec. and Treas.—Jas. S. Hendrie.

Directors—H. G. Hambright, John P. Davies, J. F. Bickel.

Chairman Railroad Com.—R. M. Boyd.

Chairman Press Com.—J. S. Hendrie.

Chairman Hotel Com.—Jos. Schroeder.

Chairman Legislative Com.—C. M. Hambright.

Chairman Employment Com.—F. W. McAnanny.

Chairman Sick and Relief Com.—J. F. Claney.

Chaplain—D. S. Mills.

Physician—Dr. A. J. Williams.

Delegates to State Convention.—J. F. Johnson, J. S. Hendrie, L. W. Philbrook, C. Knoblock.

Alternates—R. B. Sigafoos, J. P. Davies, G. W. Wild, C. M. Hambright.

### $34.85 to California.

To San Francisco, to Los Angeles, or to most any of the principal points in California.

Every day until June 15, 1903.

Via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

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## WILLING TO LEAD HIS PARTY

### Clarence Snyder Pledges Certain Things if Given Democratic Nomination for Mayor.

Racine, Wis., March 12th, 1903.

Democratic Electors of the City of Racine:

Gentlemen: The undersigned respectfully requests from the Democratic city convention, to which you are about to choose delegates, the honor of a nomination for the office of mayor of the City of Racine.

If named by your convention and elected by the people, he pledges untiring efforts for the accomplishment of the following objects:

1. Justice and fairness in local taxation.

2. Efficient and economical administration in all departments of the city government.

3. Improvement of all local conditions which make for urban cleanliness and public health, and the establishment of an approved system of free garbage collection and disposal.

4. Elimination within two years of the poles and overhead wires of telephone, telegraph and electric lighting corporations from public view, for the reason that their presence menaces the comfort and safety of our citizens, and so injures the appearance of the streets they occupy as to seriously depreciate the value of all residence and business property thereon. Even the street car system, local and inter-urban, should in the near future—at least within city limits—be operated by electric currents transmitted through underground conduits. The public should soon demand either underground wires or trolley poles less hideous than those now existing.

When our streets are made more beautiful the people will more highly value their use and maintenance, and it will prove less easy than heretofore for those in authority to give them away. Perhaps it may further be assumed that after Racine's thoroughfares have been cleared of unsightly things, a spirit will be implanted in property holders inclining them to make their lots correspond in attractiveness therewith. "'Twere a consummation devoutly to be wished."

5. Removal of the reproach of corporation interference in local governmental affairs.

6. An intelligent examination of the lines, curbs and grades of streets, with a view to action creating reasonable uniformity as to each, and consequent amelioration of dangerous conditions existing in certain parts of the city through neglect of this important subject.

7. A street cleaning service at least perfect enough to make sure that in rainy weather one may use cross walks, and at electric line terminals pass to and from the railway stations without wading through mud.

8. Stimulation of sentiment favorable to ownership by the city, in due time, of the existing water works system, or (preferably) of another superior in capacity and modern in construction which will supply good water; and municipal ownership of an electric lighting plant with underground wires.

9. Publication from time to time of all the reliable information which may be obtained concerning the income of all other public service corporations, for its influence in a future compulsion of reasonable rates of cost to the people, since these corporations enjoy gratuitous franchises of very great value. If it be said legal methods to this end are not available, the answer is that instructed public opinion ever impels reforms in shapes unforseen but progressively supplying communal needs.

10. Compensation to the city hereafter in all instances wherein franchises are granted to private corporations.

11. Immediate co-operation with the local park association and such practical assistance in its promotive work as will lead at an early day to the making of a park system adequate to the needs of this rapidly growing city.

12. Finally, the general welfare and material improvement of Racine, in every way to which by energetic administration the mayoral office may contribute.

Racine is advancing rapidly, and with a growth that must endure. Perhaps no other American city is better favored, or destined to have a more prosperous future. Its multiform deficiencies, however, make this not a time for gratulation, but rather for the inauguration of measures and things hastening our manifest civic destiny. The wealth and prosperity of this great workshop—famed throughout the world—attest the inadequacy of its municipal equipment.

Whether or not the undersigned be your convention's nominee, he deems of minor consequence, provided a majority of the council favor the line of action he has indicated; and he trusts that all who secure seats in this representative body at the coming election will be imbued with the conviction that Racine must be made to look better, must be made a place of residence in which the lives of the people will be freer, prouder and happier; so that each elector may truthfully affirm of his city, in the words of the boastful Parisan, "She needs nothing." Then to all of us shall the world be something better than "a dirty road to pick up money as we walk along."

Respectfully,

Clarence Snyder.

## LORENZ MACHINE USED IN OPERATION

NEW YORK, March 16.—For the first time in this country the Lorenz machine has been used in an operation for his disease. The operation was performed by Dr. Frederick Mueller, a pupil of Dr. Lorenz.

A girl almost 12 years old, who had suffered from a disease of the hip which drew her right foot up to and touching her left calf was made normal in form in forty minutes. Her leg, four inches shorter than the other, was drawn into its proper position and of equal length with its mate, and the girl after coming out of the ether, lay still and white, but without pain and completely "mended" as Dr. Mueller said. The operation was long and painful to all except the patient who was completely under the influence of ether.

## LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL

### What a Former Veteran Racine Editor Has to Say Upon a Coming Notable Event.

In 1905 will be celebrated in Portland, Oregon, the one hundredth anniversary of the remarkable trip of Lewis and Clark overland to the shores of the Columbia river not far from the rolling surf of the Pacific. There will be a great time at Portland and the exhibits promise to be something worth going to see.

It will be an opportunity for our Racine manufacturers to make exhibits of their splendid variety of products not often enjoyed, and one they should certainly take advantage of. At the last meeting of the Wisconsin Press association Mr. A. C. Sandford, the veteran journalist, who formerly conducted the Racine Advocate, but now a resident of Portland, delivered an interesting address and in the following calls attention to the Lewis and Clark centennial at Portland, Ore., 1905:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Wisconsin Press Association: I wish to call your attention to the Lewis and Clark centennial which will be celebrated in Portland, Oregon, in 1905. I regard this as the most important event to the United States in the nineteenth century, because it secured to us the territory from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean. The trappers of the Hudson Bay Co. had then penetrated to the Columbia river, and Lewis and Clark found many articles of white men's manufacture among the Indians. Our title to the Pacific coast rests on two important events, viz: the first was Capt. Gray's visit to the Columbia river in his good ship "Columbia," in 1798, although he did not take formal possession of the country; the second was the expedition sent out by President Jefferson in 1805, which went up the Missouri, crossed the Rocky Mountains to the head waters of the Columbia and followed that river down to the Pacific ocean, where they spent the following winter. While there they built a stone cairn in which they hung up their iron kettles and evaporated sea water until they had accumulated a sufficient supply of salt to last them on their journey home. The cairn is now in the custody of the Oregon Historical society and will be one of the objects of interest to the visitors at the Centennial in 1905.

The most valuable and authentic account of the Lewis and Clark expedition that I have ever seen was issued in November last by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. The author is Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, of Oregon City, who has spent upwards of two years in visiting different parts of the United States and Canada to gather authentic information from public libraries and private sources. One of the best collections she found in the Wisconsin Historical ociety at Madison. I am confident that A. C. McClurg & Co. will send a copy of the book to any editor who will take the trouble to drop them a line and ask for it, promising to make a notice of it in his paper.

A. Castle Sandford.

## FATHEY MEYER'S HOME BURGLARIZED SUNDAY

### Entered While Occupants Are at Church and Fifteen Dollars in Small Coin Taken Away.

Father Myer's residence on the corner of Wisconsin and Eighth streets was burglarized yesterday forenoon while the clergyman and other members of the household were attending high mass in the St. Mary's church on the corner of College avenue and Eighth street just in the rear of the abode.

The thief or thieves gained an entrance through the rear door by the means of a skeleton key. The door was easily unlocked. The secretary, containing a sum of money was looted of the coin, about fifteen dollars. This money was appropriations for different church funds and was done up in small packages of dimes and nickels. Judging from the work of the guilty they were somewhat familiar with the surroundings. Other valuables in the house were left untouched. The thieves left the domicile as quietly as they entered leaving no clue for their apprehension.

## HIGHWAYMEN DISAPPOINTED

### Hold Up Racine Man But He Resists and Makes His Escape.

Oscar Demphy, a north side young gentleman, experienced a rather exciting encounter with two burly men, who accosted him as he was returning home from attending a surprise party last Thursday evening. The young man had escorted his lady friend to her home and as he was walking near the corner of Park avenue and Fourteenth street he noticed two dark objects standing along side of a telegraph pole. As he neared this point one of the men sprang upon him while the other one, who seemed to be a cripple, attempted to go through his pockets. For a few minutes things were lively and a wrestling match took place. The two men were too powerful for the young man and he was thrown to the hard ground. He sprang to his feet and managed to escape. Through back yards and over fences the young man ran, followed by one of the holdup men who was too slow and lost sight of his intended victim.

The highwaymen were described as wearing long blue overcoats and wore caps on their heads. At the time the occurrence took place this vicinity was in total darkness and Mr. Demphy states that had the holdup men been successful they would have secured considerable money and jewelry which the young man had in his possession. The matter was not reported to the police and no further details have been learned in regard to who tried to do the work.

The principle long since laid down that a state should not be engaged in internal improvements should not be violated on the pretence of taking from the drainage fund money to construct levees on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

## WHAT HE PAID TO WIN

### Kansas Candidate Reports the Cost of His Campaign.

The candidates in Kansas refuse to take seriously the law which requires them to file an itemized statement of the expenses of their campaigns. At Winfield, J. E. Torrence, elected county attorney, files an elaborate expense account, declaring that it is in response to "the intensely moral provisions of the fool legislature of Kansas." Here are some of his items:

"To cards announcing to the eager public that I was a candidate for re-election, $5.

"To circulars printed to head off the nimble campaign lies turned loose by my enemies, $12.50.

"To the ubiquitous solicitors for charitable purposes who called on me just before election, and while suffering from intense agony, and therefore at a time when I was afraid to refuse, $22.50.

"To the colored editor of a newspaper at Topeka, which seemed to be exerting its entire influence to save me from the avalanche of democratic votes which apparently hung in the balance, $3.

"To stationary used by me in exposing the infamous fake circular gotten out by Rev. Smith and others, 2 cents.

"I wish to further state that any inaccuracies or omissions which may be found in this statement (involving a total of about $300) are due to the strenuous condition of things, and to the break-neck rate of speed at which I was compelled to run to be able to look back at my opponent as I came under the wire."—Kansas City Journal.

## MAGAZINES OF THE COLLEGES.

### Fourteen Universities Publish a Newspaper Every Week Day.

There are fourteen colleges in the United States which publish a newspaper every week day. College journalism is peculiar to America, as in no other country in the world is such work undertaken. Three of these papers have become dailies this fall: The Columbia Spectator, the Daily Maroon of the University of Chicago, and the Indiana University Daily. The Harvard Echo, which was started in 1879, was the first college newspaper to be published daily. Later it was merged with the Weekly Crimson under the latter's name. About the same time, at New Haven, the Yale Daily News was started. In 1880 the Cornell Daily Sun appeared, and some time later the Princetonian, organized in 1876, became a daily. Pennsylvania was the fifth college to publish a newspaper every day, and started the Pennsylvanian in 1885, it later becoming a daily. In 1891 the Brown Daily Herald was started at Brown University. The Western daily college papers are as follows: At the University of California, the Californian; at Leland Stanford, Jr., University, the Palo Alto Daily; at the University of Minnesota, the Daily Minnesota; at the University of Wisconsin, the Daily Cardinal, and at the University of Michigan, the U. of M. Daily.—The Princetonian.

### An Aged Bishop.

The bishop of Gloucester, in spite of his great age, is an accomplished and active tricyclist, says an English exchange. He and Mrs. Ellicott are at present at their picturesque bungalow at Birchington-on-Sea, and his lordship daily takes the air across routes which are often at once hilly and windy. He rarely accomplishes fewer than eight miles an afternoon, and sometimes many more. As the bishop is over 83 this is a wonderful feat.

## LATEST TELEGRAPH MARKETS

### New York Stocks.

Reported by Northrop & Co.

| LIST OF STOCKS. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | CLOSING. Mch. 16 | CLOSING. Mch. 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar | 124½ | 126 | 124¼ | 124⅝ | 124⅝ |
| Atchison com | 84 | 64¾ | 56⅝ | 60⅝ | 82 |
| Atchison pfd | 97½ | 92⅛ | 97 | 97 | 97½ |
| Amal. Copper | 73⅝ | 73¾ | 71⅞ | 72⅛ | 73⅝ |
| B. & O. com | 92 | 92¾ | 91⅝ | 92⅛ | 92¾ |
| B. R. T. | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 64 | 64⅝ | 64¾ |
| C. M. & St. P. | 169 | 169⅛ | 167½ | 168¼ | 168½ |
| C. & A. com | 32 | 32¼ | 31⅛ | 31½ | 32½ |
| C. R. I. & Pacific | 43½ | 44⅛ | 42⅝ | 43½ | 43⅝ |
| C. F. & I. | 64½ | 64¾ | 63⅛ | 63⅝ | 64½ |
| C. & G. W. | 24 | 24⅛ | 23⅞ | 24 | 24 |
| Chicago Gas | 103 | 102⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅝ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 46½ | 46½ | 46 | 46½ | ..... |
| U. S. Steel com | 30½ | 30⅝ | 30¼ | 30⅜ | 30⅞ |
| U. S. Steel pfd | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 85½ | 85½ | 86⅛ |
| L. & N. | 120⅛ | 121⅛ | 119½ | 120 | 119¾ |
| Mo. Pac. | 108¾ | 109⅛ | 107½ | 108½ | 108⅛ |
| Manhattan | 140 | 140¾ | 139⅝ | 140 | 140⅝ |
| M. K. T. pfd | 55½ | 55½ | 55 | 55⅛ | ..... |
| Metropolitan | 134⅛ | 134½ | 132½ | 133½ | 132⅞ |
| N. York Cent. | 138½ | 138⅝ | 135⅝ | 136½ | ..... |
| Nat. Lead com | 26 | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... |
| Pacific Mail | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36 | 36 | ..... |
| Reading com | 60½ | 61⅛ | 60⅛ | 60½ | 60⅞ |
| Southern Ry. pfd | 32½ | 32½ | 31½ | 32 | 32 |
| Southern Pac. | 61⅞ | 63 | 60⅞ | 62⅝ | 62⅛ |
| Tenn. Coal & I. | 64 | 64¾ | 63½ | 64 | 63⅝ |
| UnionPacificcom | 91⅞ | 92⅛ | 89⅞ | 91½ | 91⅞ |
| U. S. Leather pfd | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90⅛ | 91⅛ | 90¾ |
| Wabash pfd | 49⅞ | 50¼ | 49⅛ | 49⅞ | 49¾ |
| Western Union | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 89¾ |
| Wis. Cent pfd | 49½ | 49½ | 48½ | 48½ | 50 |

Furnished by George T. Sullivan, Member Open Board of Trade, 211 Sixth St.

| | Opening | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT— | | | | |
| May | 74½ | 74⅝ | 73¼ | 73⅝ |
| July | 71½ | 71½ | 70⅝ | 71⅛ |
| CORN— | | | | |
| May | 46¾ | 46¾ | 45 | 45¼ |
| July | 44½ | 44½ | 43⅝ | 43¾ |
| OATS— | | | | |
| May | 35 | 35 | 34⅛ | 34⅞ |
| July | 31½ | 31½ | 31 | 31⅛ |
| PORK— | | | | |
| May | 18 07 | 18 07 | 17 85 | 18 00 |
| July | 17 47 | 17 47 | 17 12 | 17 12 |
| LARD— | | | | |
| May | 10 05 | 10 05 | 9 98 | 9 98 |

CHICAGO, March 16.—Cattle—Receipts 26,000, including 2,200 Texas. Market steady. Good to choice steers, 5.00@5.75; poor to medium, 3.50@4.80 stockers and feeders 3.75@4.75; cows 1.50@4.40; heifers, 2.25@4.60; canners, 1.50@2.50; bulls, 2.25@4.25; calves 3.00@7.40; Texas fed steers, 3.75@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts 45,000; market 5@10c lower. Mixed and butchers 7.25@7.55; good to choice heavy, 7.55@7.65; rough heavy, 7.30@7.55; light, 6.80@7.30; bulk of sales 7.25@7.50.

Sheep—Receipts 23,000. Sheep steady to strong. Lambs steady to strong. Good to choice wethers, 5.00@5.75; fair to choice mixed 4.25@5.00; western sheep 5.00@5.75; native lambs 4.75@7.10; western lambs 5.00@6.90.

Butter—Steady to firm; creameries, 18@28; dairies, 14@24.

Eggs—Easier; at mark, case included, 15@½.

Cheese—Steady; twins, 12½@¾; daisies, 13@½; Young Americas, 13@½.

Dressed Poultry—Steady; turkeys, 15@18; chickens, 10@13.

## Racine Markets.

Grain and Feed Market—corrected by Belle City Milling Co.

RACINE, March 1 1903

| | |
|---|---|
| Belle City Milling Co. | |
| Grain— | |
| Wheat No 1 | 70 |
| Wheat No 2 | 75 |
| Wheat No 3 | 70 |
| Rye No. 1 | 50 |
| Rye, No. 2 | 43 |
| Oats | 35 |
| Corn | 60 |
| Wheat Flour— | |
| High Grade Patent Wheat Flour (hard wheat) | 4 30@4 40 |
| Common Patent Wheat Flour | 4 00@4 10 |
| Bakers' | 3 40@3 50 |
| Rye Flour | 3 20 |
| Sundries— | |
| White Country Middlings, per ton | $ 20 00 |
| Standard Middlings from the West | 17 00 |
| Bran | 17 00 |
| Ground Corn and Oats, pure, half and half | 27 00 |
| Ground Corn Feed, pure | 27 00 |
| Mixed and adulterated feed at almost any price | |
| Williams | |
| Produce— | |
| Butter | $ 20@22 |
| Butter, Creamery | 25@2515 |
| Butter, Dairy | 21@22 |
| Eggs | 16@18 |
| Cheese | |
| Hay | 9 50@11 00 |
| Vegetables— | |
| Apples | 50@80 |
| Potatoes | 38@40 |
| Beans | 1 75@2 25 |
| Onions | 50@60 |
| Rowley | |
| Meats— | |
| Beef on foot | $ 00@ 4 00 |
| Hogs, dressed | 7 50@ 8 00 |
| Lard | 14@10 |
| Calves | 5 00@6 00 |
| Sheep | 2 50@3 00 |
| Lambs | 2 50@3 55 |
| Poultry— | |
| Chickens dressed | 15@14 |
| Ducks, dressed | 11@13 |
| Turkeys, dressed | 15@15 |
| Geese, dressed | 11@10 |
| Dave Lawton | |
| Seeds— | |
| Flax | 1 00@1 10 |
| Clover | 10 00@11 00 |
| Timothy | 3 50@4 00 |
| Hay— | |
| Hay, loose, per ton | 9 00@10 00 |
| Hay, baled | 11 00@11 50 |
| Hueffner | |
| Hides— | |
| Green—No 1, trimmed, per lb | 6¼@6½ |
| Green No 2, " " | 5½@5¾ |
| Cured, No. 1, " " | 7½@7¾ |
| Cured, No. 2, " " | 6½@6¾ |
| Calfskins— | |
| Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb | $ 10¼ |
| Green, No 2, " " | 9 |
| Cured No. 1 | 11 |
| Cured No. 2 | 9¾ |

The above quotations are wholesale rates, that is those paid for supplies. Retail prices are higher

Average cost price of hogs at Chicago last week 7.46, highest in several months. This price was 67c higher than two months ago, 1.17 a year ago and 1.76 two years ago. Since Jan. 1 to date the arrivals of hogs at eleven leading markets has been 1,000,000 less than same period a year ago. Bulk of sales 7.35@7.60.

Cattle prices weaker, average price of good beef steers for week 4.75 as against 4.80 previous weeek and 5.85 a year ago.

Sheep and lambs strong. Best lambs sold at 7.15, natives and westerus 7.00@7.10. Top ewes brought 5.75.

Chicago horse market active with draft animals in demand, choice $240, common $125, farm chunks $100@$70.00, drivers $200@$8.00.

Exports larger than last year and trade balances more favorable.

New York bank statement showed decrease in cash of $4,762,400, loss in deposits $20,477,700, loss in loans $15,092,900. Surplus of banks lowest for twenty years. Speculation inactive.

Increase of trade balance for February over same month last year was $8,649,275.

Available cash balance in treasury on 16th, $224,860,918.

Money on call at New York 6 per cent. Time loans 5½@6 per cent.

Corn being sold freely with price fraction lower. Cash wheat business slack. Oats weaker. May flax 1c higher.

Speculators in Wall street took advantage of the disappointing document submitted by the New York banks to cover a considerable short line, notably in the coulers and St. Paul, but this demand infused only fleeting strength.

Stocks of hog products at Chicago are estimated to include 25,000 brls. regular mess pork, 800 brls old mess pork, 11,750 tes contract lard and 10,000,000 lbs short rib sides.

Hog packing in the west the last week aggregated 340,000 head, compared with 395,000 last year.

The government returns show the average weight per bu of the 1902 wheat crop was 57.3 lbs, of oats 31 lbs, while 76.2 is put down as representing the merchantable per cent. of corn of the last crop.

The Cincinnati Price Current in its weekly crop summary says: There is no material change in the crop situation. The wheat prospects are promising with few drawbacks. Spring field work is late in starting. Little grain is moving because of bad roads."

Modern Miller: "Weather conditions have favored the winter wheat crop and nothing to the discredit of the growing plant has been heard. Reports from the southwest have been especially good. Pacific coast conditions are reported as being excellent, late rains having been beneficial. Farmers' deliveries held back by impassable roads."

Snow estimates reserves of wheat in farmers' hands on March 1 at 196,000,000 bu, or 14,000,000 bu more than he estimated a year ago. He estimates corn reserve at 1,000,000,000 bu, showing a consumption in the last five months of 1,500,000,000 bu, the largest ever known in a like period. He estimates the reserves of oats at 369,000,000.

### GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2's reg. 107; U. S. ref. 2's coup. 107½; U. S. 3's reg. 107¼; U. S. 3's coup. 108; U. S. new 4's reg. 135; U. S. new 4's coup. 136; U. S. old 4's reg. 108½; U. S. old 4's coup. 109½; U. S. 5's reg. 103; U. S. 5's coup. 103.

Sixteen Pages Every Week
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

# The Racine Journal.

ISSUED Twice a Week in Sections Each Tuesday and Friday.

VOLUME XLVII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1903.--FIRST SECTION--EIGHT PAGES. NO. 11.

## MOST PERILOUS STAGE RECORDED

### River Guage at Memphis Shows Two Feet Above Former Highest Mark--Still Rising.

### LEVEES CRUCIAL TEST IS NOW APPROACHING

Swift Current at Holly Bush is Washing Top of Embankment Badly--Planters Are Fleeing to the Hills.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 16.—The crucial test of the great levees along the Mississippi is at hand. The river gauge this morning marks 39.1 the highest stage of the water ever known here and the weather bureau officials predict 40 feet before the crest of the flood passes. The high water mark in the great flood of 1897 was 37.3.

In North Memphis hundreds of people are abandoning their homes, and every industry located along Wolf river has closed down. Street car service there has been practically abandoned.

Several railroads have been seriously hampered by the flood.

Reports from Holly Bush, eighteen miles north of Memphis state that the levee is being badly washed on top by the swift current. The weak point is about 1,000 yards in length and the water is running over the tops of the levee. Reports from Dyersville, Tenn., says many of the planters in the Mississippi bottoms have fled to the hills and that their homes are being washed away.

Several steamboats left here this morning for points north and south to pick up bridges.

FALLING ABOVE: RISING BELOW.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Special river bulletin:

The Ohio river at Cairo remains stationary at 50.6 feet and is falling above. The Missi-sippi at Memphis is now 39.1 feet, a rise of 1.2 feet since Sunday morning and 1.8 feet above the previous high record of April 1898. It will continue to rise and it is now probable that the maximum stage will be in the neighborhood of 40 feet. Below Memphis the river continues to rise slowly except at New Orleans where it has fallen 0.1 foot in the last twenty-four hours and is now stands at 19.2 feet.

## THIRTY-FOUR BODIES WILL BE DISINTERRED

### Philadelphia Police Authorities to Open Many Graves in Hopes of Incriminating Negro Doctor.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—The police authorities have directed the opening of thirty-four graves having secured evidence which leads them to believe that George Hossey, the negro "herb doctor" is responsible for at least that many deaths. Hossey is in jail as an accessory to the murder of William G. Danze, whose widow is charged with having administered to her husband slow poison furnished by the negro.

"We do not know how many poisoning cases can be traced to Hossey," said a police official today. "This case is assuming proportions far beyond the comprehension of those connected with it at the time Hossey was arrested. Before the investigation proceeds much further startling developments will crop up. There may be more arrests after the bodies are exhumed."

Detectives are searching for a white woman who is alleged to have represented Hossey in the preliminary dealings with his patrons.

Seventy letters, written mostly by women, have been found in the home of George Hossey, the negro "herb doctor" who is accused of being an accessory to the alleged murder of William G. Danze.

These letters, which are said to be of an incriminating nature, vary little in their terms, and, it is asserted, show that Hossey charged $100 for every case. Some of the letters point to payment of the fee in installments.

### CHURCH MAY MODIFY DECREE

**Cardinal Gibbons Thinks Czar's Reforms May Not be Carried Out Entirely.**

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Cardinal Gibbons commenting on the czar's manifesto, is quoted as saying:

"In my judgment it may be considered the most unexpected as well as the most important and beneficient movement that has occurred in the twentieth century.

"I have some misapprehensions, however,—I trust that they are groundless—that the ecclesiastical authorities, who are very powerful in Russia may in some respects modify the beneficient features of the decree. I hope that the Jews will have a share in the proposed radical changes."

## DEADLY POISON SENT IN CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE

### New York Theatrical Manager and Three Friends Escape Vengeance of a Chicago Woman.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Detectives in New York and several members of a Chicago detective agency have been at work attempting to discover a mysterious person who sent to John C. Fisher, a well known theatrical manager of this city, a quart bottle of champagne charged with enough hydrocyanic acid and strychnine to kill instantly 100 men.

It was only by the merest chance that Mr. Fisher and three friends escaped death. The bottle was opened and the contents poured into glasses before it was noticed that it had a peculiar look and smell.

Mr. Fisher had the contents of the bottle analyzed and it was found that the wine contained 2.011 grains of hydrocyanic acid to the fluid ounce, and 22.4564 grains of strychnine, or enough of the two poisons to have produced sudden death had any of the champagne been even touched by the tongue.

A young and handsome women figures conspicuously in the case. According to credited information this young woman took the poison package to the Chicago express office and forwarded it in person.

A motive has been established and it implicates a woman and possibly a man. Whom Mr. Fished suspects he will not say at this time, but he intimates that developments may be expected any day in Chicago.

## LIBERATION OF CHINA

### America Headquarters of Crusade to Procure Emperor's Freedom From Dowager Empress.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Secret agents of Chinese progress in this city have received private information from San Francisco that the crusade for the liberation of China is to begin at once. America is to be the headquarters of Yang Yu Wai, the young reformer and ex-member of the Tsungli-yamen, who seeks through his society, the Bow Wong Wui (society for the protection of the emperor) to make Kwang Hsui emperor in fact as wess as name.

Kang Yu Wai it is rumored is now on the Pacific, bound for this country and after establishing the main office of his propaganda here will tour the world, organizing branches in the various capitals of Europe, made up of the educated and influential Chinamen of the world.

## NOVEL WAY TO SUICIDE

### Workingman Loads Gun With File, Weapon Being Discharged by Heat of Fire.

IOWA CITY, Ia., March 16.—Jacob Brum, a working man, ended his life today in a sensational manner. He loaded a gun with a three cornered file and the trigger being broken, he placed the butt of the gun in the stove and muzzle against his breast and waited for the heat to fire the weapon. The file went through his heart.

EXPOSURE CAUSES SUICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Police Sergeant John Noonan of the Fourth district, in which vice and corruption disclosures were recently made by the grand jury, committed suicide today by cutting his throat and shooting himself in the abdomen. He had been suffering from nervous prostration.

## SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS

### Three Have Occurred in Illinois Mine Since Thursday Resulting in Several Deaths.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 16.—State Secretary Ryan of the United Mine Workers of America received telegrams this morning from Cardiff, Livingston county, where a mine explosion last Thursday resulted in the death of three men, stating that another explosion had occurred at the same mine last evening and that six men were entombed in the mine. Later dispatch received was to the effect that one man had been rescued, dangerously injured. Still later a dispatch received about noon, stated that a third explosion had occurred at 9:45 this morning and that two dead bodies had been taken out, and that there were three men still remaining in the mine, whom it would be impossible to rescue. None of the telegrams gave the names of any of the miners in the mine.

The revenue of the island of Guam has increased to $40,000 and from this all educational expenses are paid

## $75,000 STRUCTURE ON THE RACINE REEF

### Pintsch Light Will be Replaced, Not Having Given Satisfaction to Mariners.

### SENATOR J. V. QUARLES GETS APPROPRIATION

**Left to His Judgement as to Whether Milwaukee or Belle City Should be Favored--Work May be Commenced This Year.**

A $75,000 light house will be erected on Racine reef off this port, to take the place of the Pintsch light now located on that dangerous and rocky ledge. This information was imparted to a representative of the Journal by United States Senator J. V. Quarles. In many respects the Pintsch light has not been a success. During the winter months the light has often gone out and the storage capacity for gas used to operate the same not sufficient to carry it through for the several months intended. Then again in foggy or thick weather it is no protection at all to the hundreds of sail and steam vessels passing up and down the lake. On this account a modern light house was considered the proper thing.

Senator Quarles said that it was the intention to build two light houses, one on the Milwaukee breakwater and the other on the Racine reef. The committee having the matter in charge, however, could not see itself clear to recommend appropriations for the two structures.

Senator Quarles was asked to make a choice for one light house, either at Milwaukee or Racine. He consulted Senator Spooner who advised him that whatever he did in the matter would be all right. After making an investigation Senator Quarles decided that the Racine reef was the most dangerous point and so informed the committee and the $75,000 was appropriated for the new light house.

Plans and specifications are now under way and it is believed that work on the building will commence this year. It will be built of stone, cement, brick and iron and have a siren whistle which will be sounded during foggy weather. A keeper will remain in the building summer and winter.

Whether the whole Pintsch light, with the foundation is to be removed is not stated, but possibly the immense foundation will be used in connection with the new house.

The announcement of this improvement will be received with great satisfaction by marine men, all of whom consider Racine reef the most dangerous place on the west shore of Lake Michigan.

### WILL GO TO SOUTH MILWAUKEE

**Racine Collar Company Offered Best Inducements for Location of Their Plant.**

South Milwaukee will probably get the factory for the manufacture of horse collars to be put up by the Breese Pneumatic Horse Collar company recently organized in this city. Besides South Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha have also been under consideration, but the former municipality has offered the company very flattering inducements to secure the location of the plant, while the latter two have made none at all. However, the matter will not be decided until Wednesday or Thursday when a committee consisting of Wm. C. Kruel, F. C. Garland and C. F. Clute, will make an inspection tour of prospective sites in each of the three cities. The committee will probably arrive in Racine Wednesday, and while here the members of it will be entertained by G. W. Jager, president of the company. South Milwaukee has proffered the company the use of all the necessary buildings for its enterprise.

The factory will employ from 75 to 100 hands and will have a daily capacity at the beginning of from 2,000 to 3,000 collars. Among the orders already on hand is one from a firm in Washington state, according to Mr. Jagers, is a standing order for 100,000 collars annually. This firm is one which makes a specialty of providing sets of harness for the draft horses employed in the big lumbering industries and logging camps in that section.

The company was organized February 14 of this year. The officers are, President, George W. Jager, Racine; secretary and treasurer, Wm. C. Kruel, Milwaukee; vice president, F. C. Breese, Milwaukee.

By calling at the Journal Office, 325 Main street, our subscribers can get a map of Wisconsin, 16x40 with map of the world on the other side for 25 cents or 30 cents if sent by mail. Call and see one.

## TAX RETURNS $125,031

### Total Amount From the Various Towns, Villages and Cities in Racine County for 1902.

The last of the county tax returns for the year 1902 was received today, when City Treasurer Schroff made a settlement with County Treasurer Nelson, paying over $62,630.66. The total returns aggregate $125,031.31, consisting of state tax, school tax, county tax, county superintendent of schools tax, etc.

In comparing the below lists it will be seen that last year's taxes were somewhat higher than those of the preceding year. The county treasurer ascribed the increase as being principally due to the higher assessment for school purposes. Of the total sum of taxes the state's share for last year was $43,909.59, for 1901 it was $41,680.51.

The detailed list of the different taxes from the various towns, villages and cities of the county is as follows:

| | 1901. | 1902. |
|---|---|---|
| Burlington, city .. | $ 4,404.29 | $ 5,079.79 |
| Mt. Pleasant ..... | 8,798.84 | 10,948.01 |
| Norway ..... | 2,907.64 | 3,713.34 |
| Union Grove, vil.. | 1,103.85 | 1,359.94 |
| Yorkville ..... | 4,208.84 | 5,238.56 |
| Raymond ..... | 5,117.59 | 6,329.11 |
| Waterford ..... | 5,037.80 | 6,322.75 |
| Dover ..... | 3,851.46 | 4,790.72 |
| Rochester ..... | 2,119.76 | 2,629.43 |
| Burlington ..... | 3,501.30 | 4,342.92 |
| Caledonia ..... | 9,339.35 | 11,636.08 |
| Racine, city ..... | 52,755.33 | 62,630.60 |
| Total ..... | $103,236.05 | $125,031.31 |
| | | 103,236.05 |
| Increase over 1901 | | 21,795.26 |

## BURNS MAY PROVE FATAL

### Anna Moore, Aged 15, Lights Fire With Kerosine and Receives Distressing Injuries.

Anna Moore, aged 15 years, was terribly burned Saturday evening, at her home, eight miles west of this city and may die. The girl attempted to light a fire with kerosene oil when an explosion occurred, the flame setting fire to her clothing. Miss Moore ran screaming from the house. Her cries attracted the attention of her mother and brother. They followed and caught her. With an old carpet and other articles they succeeded in smothering the burning clothing, but not before the larger part of the girl's body was literally roasted. Large portions of flesh were pulled off when the remaining clothing was removed. Physicians were called, and after making an examination and dressing the wounds, did not give much encouragement for the recovery of the young girl. Her sufferings were pitiful to witness.

## ENTER SISTERS' HOMES

### Those Affiliated With St. Patricks and St. Josephs Churches Burglarized--Money Taken.

Burglars are again operating in the city. Either Friday or Saturday evening some of that gentry entered the sisters' home of St. Patrick's church and also the sisters' home of St. Joseph's church. Their mode of entrance is not exactly known as only very slight trace of their intrusion was left. It is thought they either got in by means of skeleton keys or else forced the basement windows, and the time selected for the operations was while the sisters were at service in the church between the hours of seven and eight o'clock.

The exact amount of their spoils is known as all they secured was some of the small change left in the bureau drawer. It is evident from the undisturbed condition of homes that the robbers were only after the "real stuff." It was said that in St. Patrick's sisters' home as much as twenty-five dollars was taken.

At the sisters' home of St. Joseph's church their efforts were awarded with nothing of any particular consequence. One of the sisters of that place was confined to her bed by illness and the others were at church while the robbers were plying their profession there. The sick sister on the second floor stated she had heard footsteps below and in response she made a noise which she thinks frightened the unwelcome guests away before they had hardly more than got started at their work within the house.

Clarence Beaumont, formerly of Rochester, Racine county, the star center fielder of Barney Dreyfuss' champion Pittsburg club, is the first ball player selected for President Pulliam's "hall of fame." The National League executive has started a gallery of leading players in the league's New York headquarters, and Beaumont's picture was the first to be ordered. Beaumont led the National League in batting last season, is a brilliant fielder, a daring base runner and an all-around star. By many fans he has been compared to Fielder Jones of the Chicago white sox.

## WILL RETURN TO FACE ACCUSERS

### Whitaker Wright Willing to Return to England After Examination in New York.

### ENGLISH ROYALTY DEEPLY INVOLVED

**Apprehended Director of Defunct Globe and Finance Corporation Has Powerful Protection in Exalted Quarter.**

NEW YORK, March 16.—Whitaker Wright says he will waive extradition and return to England.

When Whitaker Wright was arraigned in court Wright's counsel said that although Wright was willing to return to England, he would insist on an examination here before doing so.

ROYALY INVOLVED.

LONDON, March 16.—John Fowler, chairman of the shareholders committee which instigated the prosecution of Wright, who was arrested yesterday on his arrival at New York from France says:

"I see Wright is quoted as saying he had a powerful protector in an exalted quarter. That statement is not new to us. It is the keynote of the whole case.

Prior to the failure of the London and Globe, certain persons maintain Wright has in his possession letters from leading members of the English royal family showing they were mixed up in his transactions. We have no documentary proof of this. Wright himself is probably the only man in the world who could prove it. If he has such letters they ought now to be in the possession of the New York police, as we suppose they searched his effects and Wright is not likely to let such a powerful weapon of defense out of his personal keeping. Within a few weeks the chief issue in the Wright case will be the question of the complicity, or otherwise, of the most exalted personages in the empire in Wright's financial and other schemes. We do not anticipate any difficulty in obtaining his extradition, but if what Wright's friends maintain turns out to be the genuine the prosecution will become an extremely delicate matter. We believe, however, that the lawyers at present engaged will sift the matter to the bottom regardless of any considerations."

Attorney General Finlay, in the house of commons, this afternoon, said the crown would pay the cost of the extradition of Wright and the payment by the crown of the whole expenses of the proceedings would be considered. His prosecution, however, would be left in the hands of the official receiver of the London and Globe corporation.

## HARRISON FOURTH TIME

### Nominated by Democrats of Chicago to Make Run Against Graeme Stewart, Republican.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Mayor Carter H. Harrison was renominated for a fourth term in the Democratic city convention here today. The remainder of the slate agreed upon at a caucus of Democratic leaders yesterday was as follows:

For city treasurer, Ernest Hummel; for city clerk, William Loeffler; for city attorney, John E. Owens.

Just before the hour for the opening of the convention, however, Loeffler declined to run and the name of J. J. Boehm was substituted.

The convention was called to order in north side Turner hall with Thomas J. Webb as temporary chairman and Edward Lahiff, temporary secretary.

## WEDDED SEVEN MONTHS

### Chauncy Flegle United in Marriage to Milwaukee Lady in Michigan Last August.

Another secret marriage has just come to light. On August 30th, 1902, Chauncey Roberts Flegel, a popular young business man of this city, was nietly united in marriage to Miss Camille Pfeil, of Milwaukee. The ceremony took place at Holland, Mich., the Rev. Gerritt H. Dubbink officiating.

Two sisters of the bride, Miss Leone E. J. Pfeil and Mrs. Frank L. Penhanf, chaperoned the young couple to the "Gretna Green." A portion of their honeymoon was spent at Ottawa Beach, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Flegel, who have the well wishes of all, will make their residence with Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Renkauf, 1321 Wisconsin street, for the present.

## LANDMARK GIVES WAY TO FACTORY

### Addition to M. M. Secor Plant to be Erected on Site of the Old A. P. Dutton Homestead, 55 Years Old.

The A. P. Dutton homestead on Lake avenue which without a doubt is the oldest landmark in Racine, is being razed to the ground in order to make space for a warehouse addition to the present building of the M. M. Secor Trunk company serving for that purpose. The crew of men was set to work this morning, part of whom are engaged in tearing down the house, while the others are breaking the ground for the basement and foundation.

The addition will adjoin the present warehouse on the north and will have a storage capacity fully twice as large as that of the old one. It will be three stories in height, of solid brick construction and 112 feet in length and 85 feet in width. The dimensions of the old store house are about 20 by 60 and three stories high. The basement will be for the storage of raw material and the remainder of the building for the finished product.

The work of excavating and the laying of the foundation is expected to be finished in three or four months, while the whole building is to be ready for occupancy some time in November. The contract for the superstructure has not yet been let but will be some time before the foundation is ready for its reception.

The Dutton dwelling was one of the first buildings erected in Racine. Mr. Dutton, now deceased, came here in 1841, and seven years afterwards put up the building on the present site. In it he had made his home up to the time of his death, after which it was sold to the M. M. Secor company, and since that time it has been vacant.

### FUNERAL OF J. L. GERHAUSER

**Last Tributes of Respect Paid a Veteran of the Civil War.**

The funeral of Mr. J. L. Gerhauser, who died last Friday afternoon in a Milwaukee hospital, was held from his late home at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon and from the German Baptist church at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Gerhauser was one of the best known residents of Racine, especially in G. A. R. circles. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he volunteered his services and was assigned to company D, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry. He fought bravely with his regiment in the battle of Gettysburg, in which he lost an arm during one of the fiercest engagements the world has ever known. He was carried from the battlefield back to a place of safety seriously wounded. For days he lingered between life and death, but finally recovered and subsequently was honorably discharged from the service.

Mr. Gerhauser was an interesting conversationalist and could sit for hours relating reminiscences that would cause close attention. Everybody who had the pleasure of his acquaintance always spoke a good word for Mr. Gerhauser.

He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. E. Krenzke, and four sons, Max, Leonard, Charles and Frank.

### OBITUARY.

**Bouton**

James S. Bouton, one of the pioneer residents and hotel men of Racine, died this afternoon at his home 835 Park avenue, of a complication of diseases, aged 76 years. Mr. Bouton was born in the east and came to Racine fifty years ago. For many years he was proprietor of the old Racine House, located where the Y. M. C. A. block now stands; afterward he became proprietor of the Bouton house, now the Merchants hotel and conducted it for years. He also managed other hotels and was widely known by the traveling public. By trade he was a carpenter. In the death of Mr. Bouton the city loses one of its oldest residents and a man who was well liked by the entire community. A wife and one one daughter survives to mourn his demise. Time of funeral will be announced later.

**Vaetkun**

William Vaetkun, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Vaetkun, died at the residence of the parents, 1219 North Chatham street, Saturday, aged 12 years. The funeral will be held from the house tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock and from the St. John's Lutheran church on North Erie street at 2 o'clock.

**Newmann**

Anna, the 4 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Newmann died at the family home, 1006 Albert street yesterday, of convulsions. The funeral will be held from the St. Joseph's church on North Erie street tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Ex-Mayor Ames of Minneapolis who will now peaceably return to Minneapolis, promises to make things hum in due season. May be he will.

## DEMOCRATS PAT ON TWO AMENDMENTS

### Resolve at Caucus to Stand Together Regarding Those to Panama Canal Treaty.

### THOSE OFFERED BY MORGAN DEFEATED

**Passed on Adversely Without Roll Calls--Senator Pettus Tries to Have House of Representatives' Consent Necessary for Adoption.**

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Democratic senators, at their caucus today resolved to stand together in the senate in support of the two amendments to the Panama canal treaty. One of these provides for the modification of the twenty-third article of the treaty so as to insure the control of the canal zone by the United States and the other enlarges the provision in the fourth article of the treaty with a disavowal of any intention on the part of the United States "to increase its territory at the expense of Colombia or of the sister republics in Central or South America," so as to include Mexico.

Senator Pettus offered the first amendment to the treaty. It provided that it should not go into effect until approved by congress and was voted down by a large majority.

A number of amendments offered by Mr. Morgan were passed upon adversely without roll calls. Among them one declaring that the treaty should not invalidate the Spooner act, and another provided for the submission of the treaty to the French government.

NO OPEN SESSION.

Before the senate went into executive session today Levi Ankenny, of Washington, was escorted to the desk by Mr. Foster, his colleague, and sworn in. No legislative business of any kind was transacted in the open session.

PETITON DISMISSED.

The district supreme court today dismissed the petition of Miss Rebecca J. Taylor for a mandamus to compel the secretary of war to restore her to a clerical position in the war department. She gave notice of an appeal to the court of appeals. She was dismissed for publishing criticisms of the administration's Philippine policy.

### NEWS CONDENSATION.

Word has gone out that Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, will be a candidate in 1904, and is already at work to secure southern delegations.

Chicago Teachers' Federation demand automatic salary schedules, abolishment of secret markings and recognition of civil service principles in the schools.

Mayor Harrison will be renominated as the Democratic candidate of Chicago, securing the primaries Saturday.

Dr. Hoosey, a negro voodooist at Philadelphia, is believed to have been instrumental in thirty-four murders.

An injunction has been secured by the Waterbury Traction company against the union strikers and suit commenced for $25,000 damages. An attachment was made on property of defendants for that amount.

The speech of Senator Spooner in the senate Saturday in behalf of the Panama canal treaty sustained the attorney general on all points and is regarded as a most able and convincing speech.

The German war vessel Gazelle is off La Guayra and will act in case Venezuela does not pay up promptly the first installment of the $340,000.

The National Civic Federation has secured a settlement of the shipbuilders' strike.

The University of Chicago on Saturday evening tendered a banquet to the French ambassador. 750 guests were at the tables.

Gov. Cummins of Iowa at Des Moines, reiterated his belief tariff revisions are necessary and upheld the Republican state platform. The Polk county Republican convention before whom the speech was made endorsed his declarations.

A limited train on the Rock Island, east bound, was wrecked near Kansas City, killing one and injuring fifteen.

West Virginia mine workers appeal to the president to remove the West Virginia federal marshal who is charged with wanton killing of strikers.

A census of China just completed gives a total of 426,447,000 people.

The civil service estimates give the total expenditure required for England for the fiscal year at $767,500,000.

The first Cuban sugar for twenty-five years has just been sold for Europe. It goes to the English market and was sold at 1.85 per pound.

# The Racine Journal.

**The Journal for 1903.**

The Weekly Journal is a sixteen-page seven column paper, containing interesting correspondence from county towns and the news of the adjacent county and county seat up to the morning of publication. It is now issued in two sections of eight pages, seven columns each, on Tuesday and Friday of each week, practically making a semi-weekly Journal. The markets are revised up to date of each issue and the columns are filled with the latest telegraphic news and selected miscellany matter. Its editorial page is a feature and the departments well sustained.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are always of interest and are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and avoid all local gossip with offensive personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news in a readable form and will continue in its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike and subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

Should any publication continue sending to any subscriber to whom it may have been ordered sent as a premium by us after the expiration of the one year agreed by us, we request every such subscriber to at once refuse to take such publication out of his postoffice, instructing the postmaster to that effect. The Journal will in no event become responsible for the same after the year for which it has been duly paid.

**THE PREMIUM LIST.**

The Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean one year, for $1.45.

The Journal and Farm and Home one year for $1.25.

The Journal and New York Tribune Farmer, one year for $1.50.

The Journal and New York Tri-Weekly Tribune, one year for $1.90.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion, for one year for $1.85.

The Journal and Farm and Fireside, one year for $1.25.

The Journal and Farm and Fireside one year, with the new People's Atlas of the World with maps in colors, 157 pages, $1.60.

The Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household. $1.50. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, with Picturesque Philippines, for $2.00.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, and the new People's Atlas of the world with maps in colors, 157 pages, for $2.20.

The Journal one year and Professor Gleason's celebrated horse book, $1.25.

The Journal one year, and Thorne's new and complete poultry book, $1.25.

**Order Premium Wanted With Paper.**

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of payment for the paper.

*These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the provision that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper.*

**Map of Wisconsin.**

The Journal one year and large sized up-to-date map of Wisconsin, $1.25. To Journal subscribers by *mail* 35 cents. This map has on reverse side a complete map of the world, with latest statistics of population and area of the different countries. This map should be in every family.


## Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

A musical entertainment was given by Mr. and Mrs. Overlies at their home, 1029 Pearl street, Thursday evening to a few friends and neighbors. Prof. Williams and Mr. Wiegand took part. Refreshments were served.

The officers of the Bohemian school on Lincoln street have asked for police protection. The teachers claim that every time the school is dismissed boys torment the pupils in a manner which cannot be tolerated longer. This same condition prevails about the public schools, which will be stopped.

Never in years at this season has there been so much sickness as at the present time. The prevailing ailment seems to be grippe and pneumonia. Scarcely a day passes but what the police ambulance takes two or three patients to the hospitals, which are filled at the present with patients of this kind.

Judge Belden goes to Kenosha Monday to open the March term of circuit court for that county. In the evening of that day he will adjourn the session in order to hear the arguments of the defendants' counsel in the Rosa Schoen injunctional case against the Garment Makers' union, and will reconvene court in Kenosha Wednesday.

Last evening the children and also the older people at Lakeside were treated to an entertainment in the form of a stereopticon lecture. Mr. Grier, in his interesting way, told the children about the pictures he put upon the screen. This is a prosperous little settlement and the Y. P. C. U. of the Universalist church are proud of their Sunday school and the interest the children take in the work.

A letter was received yesterday from Roy E. Morris, a Racine boy now in Spokane, Wash., in which he states he is highly elated with his trip to the far west. He recently had the experience of witnessing two locomotives pulling one coach through a snow drift. He anticipates leaving Washington at an early date for Montana. Roy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Morris, of Fourteenth street.

An interesting case was decided yesterday by Judge Belden in the circuit court for Walworth county. The case was one in which the defendant, First National bank of Whitewater, pleaded the statute of limitations in bar of an action on a general deposit claimed by one of its customers, and the court held that the statute begins to run upon the making of the deposit, and that it had run as against the claim made in this case.

A farmer of this county who had been in Kenosha on a visit reported that while there he had heard that the earnings of the Kenosha street car system had been about $3,000 since it was put into operation! Taking that for a criterion he said he was unable to understand the assertion of Mr. Beggs that the Racine street cars are being operated at a loss. He thought Mr. Beggs was too wise a man to let the public know how much profit he makes out of his Racine investment.

Some mischievous young boys on Wisconsin street pulled an empty wagon on the street car track between Tenth and Eleventh streets last evening and there allowed the vehicle to remain with the intention of having one of the cars crash into it. Had it not been a bright moonlight night an accident would have probably occurred. A motorman running rapidly down the thoroughfare saw the obstacle just in time to prevent any disaster. He reversed the current and succeeded in stopping his car within two feet of the wagon.

For the first time since Robert Mutter has been sheriff the county jail has been free from prisoners. The last inmate was given his liberty this morning. This speaks well for the peaceful state of affairs that prevail about the city and county, although at one time some years ago there were 120 serving time behind the bars for various offenses. There are but few county jails in the state that are ever empty, especially in the northern part of the state. Fond du Lac generally has it full quota, many of whom are bad characters.

There has been nothing going on in the city for the past week in police and court work. No arrests were made yesterday and no family quarrels have been reported. Work in the courts has been unusually quiet with the exception of the probate court, where the regular amount of business was transacted. But few tramps have visited the city. The jail is empty. About all the police have been doing the past week is to take patients to and from the hospitals. There is always a lull before a storm, and is that is any criterion there is liable to be something "doing" before many more days pass.

## RACINE DEFEATS BURLINGTON

**High School Basket Ball Team Wins a Victory—Score 39 to 16.**

A very despondent and surprised basketball team departed for Burlington this morning carrying with them a score card upon which was written 39—16. The defeat was administered to them last night in the High school gymnasium by the lads representing the local school. The game was a fast and snappy one; the Racine five playing in great form and showing a marked improvement over their style of game earlier in the season. The Burlington team has defeated Janesville and several other strong teams in that section of the state, and by defeating them, Racine may well claim to be among the strongest high school fives in the state. For their defeat the visitors offered numerous excuses, as the size of the gymnasium, strange baskets, etc. The truth of these will be proven when Racine plays them on their own ground, March 21 in Burlington.

The season ends for the High school with the return game in Burlington, in two weeks. Great credit is due to Capt. Williams and his men, for the team developed and the record established, having met and defeated some of the strongest teams in southern Wisconsin. The Burlington team, who by the way, are as gentlemanly a lot of fellows as have visited the city this winter, promise a closer score next time and a fiercely contested game may be expected in Burlington. The rooters last night were somewhat slim in numbers but made up for this deficiency in voice. Several new and original "yells" were tried which no doubt helped the team on to victory.

Time of halves 20 minutes.

Referee—Matthews.

Umpires—Ball of Burlington, Nelson of Racine.

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Delevan Enterprise: In a recent issue of the Milwaukee Journal there appeared a lengthy article from the pen of George R. Peck, attorney for the St. Paul railway, which was a scathing criticism of Gov. La Follette's message, with especial regard to that portion touching upon the taxation of railways. Mr. Peck makes some grave accusations against the governor. From a railway standpoint the document is able. But, if occasion should permit its use as a campaign document, it would rally to the governor's support every farmer in the land. Perhaps Attorney Peck does not realize that railway companies have glass windows in some of their conservatories.

## Social and Personal.

John McKune has gone to Chicago to visit with friends.

Mrs. H. M. Vaughan, Wisconsin street, is on the sick list.

James Bouton is seriously ill at his home on Park avenue.

Miss Dell Maxsom, of Milwaukee, is the guest of Miss Tot Herzog, 709 Villa street.

Fred Rickeman, who is attending the University of Wisconsin, is home for a few days.

E. B. McCowan, who recently lectured here on Alaska and Siberia, arrived in Racine last evening.

Benjamin F. Meld, chief night clerk at the Northwestern depot at Racine Junction, leaves tonight on an extended trip west.

Laurie Olle who has been confined to his bed the last two weeks with a sprained ankle, was out for the first time yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Pierce, of Milwaukee, announce the engagement of their daughter, Daisy, to Richard Perry Covert of Chicago.

Miss Edith Madson, stenographer in the office of the Dutton Lumber company, departed today for Chicago on a visit to relatives.

Mrs. Bradshaw, who has been the guest of Mrs. Robert Mutter, College avenue, returned to her home in Burlington, Wis., yesterday.

Sheriff Robert Mutter is in Burlington, Wis., today to attend the funeral of John Edwards, a well known resident of that community.

L. W. Fargo, assistant general manager of the American Express Co., with headquarters in Chicago, will spend Sunday with F. K. Bull.

Richard Birdsall, the local contractor, has purchased the valuable coach team belonging to the late Jackson L. Case. Mr. Birdsall will use the steeds for driving purposes.

F. C. Moses, Charles D. Gillespie, Mr and Mrs. O. S. Hawkins and Miss Lola Clymer, were among those who accompanied the Elwood polo team to this city yesterday. They are guests at Hotel Racine.

Miss Amanda Swenson, a well known dressmaker on Franklin street, and Andrew Jackson were recently united in marriage. Their friends no doubt will be surprised to learn of this happy event.

Mrs. F. G. Bell, West Sixth street, returned last evening after a month's absence in New York, where she was summoned on account of the serious illness of a brother, but whose condition has so improved as to warrant her return to this city.

Rev. Florence Kolluck Croocker of Ann Arbor, Mich., will fill the pulpit at the Good Shepherd church tomorrow evening. Mrs. Croocker has few equals among the women preachers of the world and a large hearing will be warranted.

David Davis of Marinette, stopped off in this city a few hours today on his way to Washington, D. C., on business for a Marinette gasoline engine manufacturing company. Mr. Davis formerly was connected with the Case T. M. company of this city.

Miss Edith Davis of 1600 Washington avenue was surprised Thursday evening by about twenty-one of her schoolmates. Refreshments were served. Prof. Anderson rendered several instrumental selections and acted as accompanist for the songs that were sung. Games were also played.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Department of Agriculture has announced a new code of regulation for the suppression and extirpation of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals in the United States. The regulations revoke those of April 15, 1887. All persons having charge of affected or exposed animals are required to keep them confined and away from other animals, and no person controlling premises or vehicles where diseased or exposed animals have been shall allow them to be occupied by healthy animals until the danger of infection is removed. No animals, or hay and similar material originating in or passing through a foreign country where such a disease exists, will be admitted into the United States when their importation "would endanger the live stock industry of the United States." Violation of the regulations or other similar orders of the secretary of agriculture is made punishable by a fine of $100 to $1,000, or to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

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Appleton Post: Senator Morgan gives as an excuse for blocking the Panama canal treaty, at the regular session of the senate, by his interminable speech, that he wanted to secure the good opinion of posterity for himself. Well, if that session of the senate had only lasted long enough, it's dollars to doughnuts that the senator would have heard from posterity's own lips its opinion concerning him. Like one of his distinguished predecessors, he sought to become immortal by making himself eternal!

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The amendment of the foreign relation committee of the senate requiring the concurrent assent of the house to the Cuban treaty will probably defeat the whole thing. It is possible the president who rejects the belief the house should assent, may call an extraordinary session of congress in order that the matter not drag over to next winter.

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A report is current a rescue party will go out in behalf of the barbers' bill again lost in the shuffle

# GENERAL CHARTER IS SADLY NEEDED

**Special One Enacted Years Ago Wholly Inadequate to Meet City's Requirements.**

**NOT ENOUGH MONEY CAN NOW BE RAISED**

**Under Proposed Legislation $500,000 Would be Available for Appropriations by Council--Some Think Sum too Large.**

It has been suggested that the mayor appoint a committee of three or five competent citizens to investigate the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed adoption of the general charter in place of the special charter which now governs the city. This is a very important matter for the welfare of the municipality and ought to be most thoriughly investigated before any action is taken.

The greatest objection to the adoption of the general charter seems to be that the councilmen will be empowered to appropriate too much money. Under the general charter the city can raise taxes to the amount of 3½ per cent of total assessed valuation of the city, which, if placed at $16,000,000, would be over $500,000 which could be appropriated annually for the running expenses of the city. Whether or not this amount ought to be left to the discretion of the solons is a question causing some agitation. Could they be conservative in their appropriations no serious objection would be raised to this particular part of the general charter. But, of course time only would tell.

When discussing the affair this morning with one of Racine's conservative gentlemen who has given the subject much deliberation he said: "As a matter of fact the city is now in a deplorable condition and something will have to be done. The old special charter adopted many years ago was when Racine had but 20,000 people, but the town has grown and now nearly reaches twice that number, consequently the old charter does not apply to the wants of the city. We might wiggle along for a year or so longer under the present charter by patching up funds here and there, but it is an absolute certainty that a change before long will be inevitable."

It costs in the neighborhood of $100,000 a year to run the public schools. The maximum amount that can be appropriated under the special charter is $35,000. By a special tax levy, created by a special bill through the state legislature a year or so ago, the city is in a position to raise about $25,000 more for school purposes. Then in order to have the cash balance with the disburseemnts, the county board has voted on a special tax against the city for the balance, but members state that the school fund is not a part of their work, especially the country members, and therefore they say no other appropriation will be made by them in this way. By the most diplomatic strategy the finances of the city have been so conducted that it is possible for a correct balance to be made, but not without violation of the special charter.

Under the present charter, after the four new wards are created, there will be twenty-two school commissioners, two from each ward. In the city of Chicago there are less than twenty commissioners serving on the board of education. In Milwaukee the same conditions prevail. By the adoption of the general charter there would be fourteen commissioners, one from each ward and three at large appointed by the mayor, who would be empowered to elect a superintendent, prescribe duties, etc., and give him power to appoint an assistant superintendent if the board deemed it necessary; fix the salary of the secretary of the board, purchase school supplies, fuel, etc.

The board could certify to the city clerk the amount of money needed each year for school purposes, amount to be raised by tax to be determined by the city council.

The city treasurer to keep the moneys raised for school purposes in separate fund; pay only on the order of the board of education, signed by the president and secretary.

By the adoption of the general charter all funds except the school board allowance and the sinking fund of five per cent, set aside annually for the bonded indebtedness would be handled in one common treasury. As it now is each fund is handled separatedly. By putting all these funds with the two exceptions in one common treasury the gentlemen though would be dangerous.

The maximum amount to be raised by the police department under the present charter is $10,000, not a sufficient amount to operate a competent force. The hydrant rental fund is inadequate, it being only possible to raise about $15,000, while it costs considerable more to operate that department. The fire department fund is placed at $15,000. By being allowed the additional $2,500 as insurance revenues, the department has been able to make both ends meet.

The whole truth of the matter the city has grown far beyond the special charter, which was meant for a municipality of 20,000 people. It is not likely that the entire general charter will be adopted, although some of the larger cities in the state are now operating under it advantageously. However, it is likely that the two charters will be thoroughly compared and the best parts incorporated into a general charter and the amendments then made presented to the state legislature for passage.

A gentleman who has given the general ordinance much though stated this afternoon that the chief objection to its adoption was the 3½ per cent assessment of the total valuation. He was of the opinion if this part was decreased to three per cent and possibly not over 2½ per cent the adoption of the general charter would be an excellent move.

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NOT ON ACCOUNT OF THE ARMY.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The anti-imperialists are calling attention to the large appropriations made at the last session of the fifty-seventh congress as evidence of the costliness of what they call militarism. Without any regard for the statements already before the people as to increased appropriations, they seek to convey the impression that all of the increase is on account of our army. This is not true.

The appropriations for the army made at the last session of the fifty-seventh congress were not as large by $13,591,383 as those made at the first session. The appropriations for the navy, however, were larger by $3,029,928.

It is true that the appropriations of the fifty-seventh congress at both sessions were larger by $113,610,075 than those made by the Fifty-sixth congress, called upon to provide for the support of a large army in the Philippines. Of this increase, however, $17,490,046 went to the navy, $54,377,221 to the postal service, $33,526,120 to the improvement of harbors and waterways, and none at all to the army.

In other words, the authorized increase in expenditures was mainly in the interest of our commerce and for its protection. The fifty-seventh congress was a billion and a half congress, not, as has been asserted by the Democratic newspapers, because of our increased army, but because of the heavier appropriations for the navy, in regard to which there was no great difference between the parties; because of the heavy appropriation for the improvement and extension of the postal service, in regard to which there was no difference at all between the parties, and the heavier expenditures for the improvement of harbors and the deepening of rivers and other navigation channels and an appropriation of $50,000,000 for the Panama canal.

The truth is that in the last two years the army has been decreased from 100,000 by the retirement of all the volunteers and by the reduction of the regular army from 77,000, under the reorganization act of 1901, to 59,000. At the same time, the efficiency of the army has been increased by several measures of constructive character, and the navy has been strengthened in men as well as in ships, and, as every one knows, with the entire approval of the people.

Every state in the union is interested in the early completion of the isthmian canal, and is favorable to the naval program market out by the fifty-seventh congress, which contemplates the construction of four battle ships a year until the navy can muster forty-eight first class war vessels.

## SNAPS AND HITS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "You can't judge by appearances, paw," said Farmer Sorghum's eldest daughter. "Beneath the roughest exterior may nestle the heart of gold."

The old man looked thoughtful.

"That sounds nice," he said, "but it seems to me it's jest the opp'site with a gold brick.

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Puck: Daughter—"He said he'd die if I refused him."

Father—"Let him die, then."

Daughter—"Why, papa, don't you know that he's insured in your company?"

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Browning's Magazine: She—They say even his successful pictures lack "atmosphere."

He—Dear me! I had supposed that his successes were altogether "in the air."

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Die Jugend: Hotelkeeper—"Have you given that man his bill?"

Waiter—"Yes."

Hotelkeeper—"Impossible! Why, he's whistling still.'

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Judge: Angrily the agriculturist glares at the ram which has butted him through the side of the barn.

"Drat ye!" he exclaims; "drat ye! I'd sell ye to the butcher this day if it wan't I could wait another week and get 40 cents a pound for ye as spring lamb."

---

New York Weekly: Father—"The idea of marrying that young fellow! He couldn't scrape enough money together to buy a square meal."

Daughter—"But what difference need that make? We haven't either of us had a bit of appetite for months."


**A Certain Cure for Chilblains.**

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures Chilblains, Frostbites, Damp, Sweating, Swollen feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c.

**Lockjaw From Cobwebs.**

Cobwebs put on a cut lately gave a woman lockjaw. Millions know that the best thing to put on a cut is Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the infallible healer of Wounds, Ulcers, Sores, Skin Eruptions, Burns, Scalds, and Piles. It cures or no pay. Only 25 cents at Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.


# INVENTION, BOON TO THE AFFLICTED

**Instrument Perfected Which Means Untold Happiness to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.**

**CURRENT STIMULATES THE AUDITORY NERVE**

**Device Placed Upon the Ear Transmits Sounds Into the Inner Chambers--Experiments so Far Have Proved Very Successful.**

NEW YORK, March 14.—By means of an invention of Miller Reese Hutchison, a young Alabamian, who was recently decorated by Queen Alexandra for his efforts in behalf of the deaf, three children, deaf, dumb and blind, have been enabled to hear a pianist play, a phonograph repeat the sounds and the sounds of their own voices uttering the words "Mamma," "Papa," and "Hello," in quavering childish treble.

The experiments were made at the laobratory of Mr. Hutchison and were witnessed by many persons.

The invention consists, primarily, of a transmitter, an ear piece and a small electric battery. By means of these instruments sound is projected into the ear in a manner to stimulate the auditory nerve. The volume of sound has nothing to do with the action of these instruments. The penetrating quality of the electric sound wave apparently disregards the mechanism of the outer ear and affects the inner ear direct.

The first patient brought out to try the effects of the invention was Orris Benson, who is blind, deaf and dumb. A physician tried to make him hear in various ways, but all his efforts were vain. The little instrument was then clapped to the lad's ear, the current switched on, and Mr. Hutchinson said in an ordinary conversational tone, "Papa." The youth worked his fingers rapidly in the sign language.

"He says he can hear something, but does not know what it is," remarked Prof. Van Tassell, who was in charge of the children. The current was made stronger. The youth's eye balls were raised and he smiled. Then he tried to repeat the syllables and in a wierd treble cried shrilly "Papa." Noticing that the patient was becoming quite excited over his novel experience, Mr. Hutchison suggested that one of the girls be brought into the reception room. A girl, 18 old who had lost sight and hearing through exposure a dozen years ago, was led into the room.

She could not hear a sound, no matter how loud, right against her ear, but when she had the ear piece of the instrument fastened to her head and the pianist at the end of the room began to play a Sousa march her cheeks flushed and her fingers beat time on a table.

Another girl born blind, deaf and dumb, clapped her hands in ecstacy when she heard her own voice say "Mamma," and reached out wistfully toward the piano when the musician stopped playing and the new harmonies died out of her ear but lingered in her memory.

## ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY

Clarence Snyder, in a communication to the Journal office, which will be published entire Monday, announces his willingness to lead the Democratic party as its mayoralty candidate at the spring election.

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If the president will put up for the larger families many more will be forthcoming.


**Homeseekers' Excursions to the Northwest, West and Southwest, and Colonist Low Rates West.**

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates are on sale to the territory indicated above. Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars and "The Best of Everything." For full particulars apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

**Rheumatism Cured in a Day.**

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents and $1.00. Sold by Schulze Bros. druggists, 603 Sixth street.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or caloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by Schulze Bros., druggist.

**Buy Early!** Farms and Residences.
Several Good Bargains If Taken This Month.
Loans For Good Security.
**COLLIER** REAL ESTATE AGENCY Union Grove Wis.

*I HAVE A CHOICE LOT OF*
**Seed Potatoes.**
CARMAN No. 3. For Sale Cheap
V. R. RICHARDS
Union Grove Racine County, Wis


**COUNTY OFFICIALS.**

Treasurer—Hans P. Nelson.
Clerk—Wm. Bell.
Register of Deeds—George Herzog.
Sheriff—Robert Mutter.
Under Sheriff—Alfred F. Donald.
Judge of Circuit Court—E. B. Belden.
Clerk of Circuit Court—John R. Hulbert
Judge of County Court—Max W Heck.
Register in Probate—Ella Morris.
Judge of Municipal Court—William Smieding, Jr.
Clerk of Municipal Court—William H. Armstrong.
District Attorney—C. L. Lukes.
County Surveyor—Sayrs G. Knight.
County Superintendent of Schools—John J. Pettijohn, Rochester.
Supervisor of Assessment—H. J. Herzog.
Coroner—Jonas Hoyle.
Terms of County Court—First Tuesday of each month.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

BURLINGTON TOWN.

Thomas H. Marsland—Chairman.
D. A. Warren—Town Clerk.
Frank Fishman—Town Treas.
Edward Barrett—Assessor.

CALEDONIA.

W. C. Smith—Chairman.
John W. Trumbull—Town Clerk.
Leonard Glassbrener—Assessor—P. O. Address—Racine R. F. D. R. No. 1.
Wendell Lorence—Town Treas.—Franksville R. F. D. R. No. 1.

DOVER.

Frank Cox—Chairman—Kansasville.
Michael Broidy—Town Clerk—Kansasville.
Frank Hannaford—Town Treas.—Beaumont.
John Callahan—Assessor—Dover.

MT. PLEASANT.

J. E. Rowlands—Chairman—Racine.
J. L. Jones—Town Clerk—Racine.
John De Mouldepled—Town Treas.—Racine.
E. D. Davis—Assessor—Racine.

NORWAY.

H. F. Johnson—Chairman—P. O. North Cape.
John L. English—Town Clerk—North Cape.
Carl J. Rych—Town Treas.—North Cape
Albert T. Hanson—Assessor—Waterford

RAYMOND.

J. H. Kamper—Chairman—North Cape.
Benjamin West—Town Clerk—Kneeland
Frank Hanson—Treas.—Raymond.
R. B. McPherson—Assessor—Raymond.

ROCHESTER.

H. J. Kilpatrick—Chairman—Rochester.
W. M. Ela—Town Clerk—Rochester.
A. J. Robertson—Town Treas.—Rochester.
A. J. Ludman—Assessor—Rochester.

WATERFORD.

Wm. Shenkenberg—Chairman—Waterford.
Chris. Berger—Town Clerk—Waterford.
Albert Noll—Town Treas.—Waterford.
J. E. Bennett—Assessor—Waterford.

YORKVILLE.

Hannibal Skewes—Chairman — Union Grove.
John F. Moyle—Town Clerk—Yorkville.
A. M. Wilson—Town Treas.—Yorkville.
R. T. Boustow—Assessor—Yorkville.

UNION GROVE VILLAGE.

J. S. Blakey—President—E. W. Treat—Clerk. A. A. Conner—Treas. A. Giddings Assessor. O. L. Crabb—Supervisor.

BURLINGTON CITY.

E. F. Rakow—Mayor. Jos. Reuschlein—City Clerk; John Trier, Jr.—City Treas; Nic Gill—Assessor.

SUPERVISORS. CITY OF RACINE.

First Ward—A. McAvoy; Second Ward—R. M. Boyd; Third Ward—W. H. Lingsweiler; Fourth Ward—E. A. Jenks; Fifth Ward—C. J. Thiesen; Sixth Ward—Peter Nelson; Seventh Ward—Henry Miller.

SUPERVISORS CITY OF BURLINGTON

First Ward—Andrew H. Smith; Second Ward—J. C. Sailsbury; Third Ward—F. G. Klein; Fourth Ward—H. E. Zimmerman.

Union Grove Village—O. L. Crabb.
Burlington—Thos H. Marsland.
Caledonia—W. C. Smith.
Dover—Frank Cox.
Mt. Pleasant—J. E. Rowlands.
Norway—H. F. Johnson.
Raymond—J. H. Kamper.
Rochester—H. J. Kilpatrick.
Waterford—William Shenkenberg.
Yorkville—Hannibal Skewes.
William Shenkenberg, Chairman.

TRUSTEES OF COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

F. F. Klein—President; C. L. Graham—Secretary; J. H. Crane, Amasa Harden—Superintendent; Mrs. Edna Harden—Matron; Walter S. Haven, M. D.—Visiting Physician.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

Eastern District—Peter Myers—Racine.
Middle District—Cameron Donald, Union Grove.
Western District—S. M. Rienardy—Burlington.

COUNTY POOR PHYSICIANS.

Eastern District—S. Sorensen, M. D.—Racine.
Middle District—W. C. Hanson, M. D., North Cape.
Western District—Charles Flett, M. D., Waterford.
Burlington District—E. B. Taylor, M. D.
County Purchasing Agent—Peter Myers—Racine.
Keeper of County House—J. H. Hankison—P. O., Union Grove.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

F. W. Klein—Racine.
H. C. Williams—Union Grove.
W. E. Hoyt—Rochester.

Board of Supervisors—Racine County, meet in annual session, Tuesday, November 11, 1902, Racine City.


**Buy Your Groceries**

Where you can get the best goods for the least money.

Sugar per 100-lb sack.....$5.00
Ferndale Flour, per sack.....$1.95
Good Rio Coffee, per lb.....10c
Fancy Rio Coffee, per lb.....15c
Tea Dust, per lb.....25c
N. C. Jap. Tea, per lb.....30c
Good Prunes, per lb.....5c
Six Pounds for.....25c
Good Rice, per lb 5c. Fancy Rice per lb 7c
Four Pounds for 25c.
Highest prices paid for Butter and Eggs.

**J. G. LUEKER,**
309 Sixth Street. Racine Wis.

**I. A. HEIDBRINK,**
**DENTIST**
OFFICES:—
NORTH CAPE, Monday and Tuesday
BRISTOL, Wednesday of each week.
UNION GROVE, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week.

NOW IS THE TIME TO Order Your
**SPRING HARNESS**
Before the Spring Rush. For durability my harness can not be excelled.
Also Whips, Robes, Blankets and Axle Grease.
Frank Clemmens, West Racine

**We Don't Want**
The farmer to let time pass without knowing about our
**Hub Box Attachment**
Saves the cost of new axles or stubs on your old buggy or spring wagon, makes your vehicle run light, steady and true as when new. Price 25c an wheel. Saves you $4.00 at least, compared with cost of new axles. Call and see
J. S. HENDRIE 215 4th St., Racine

**MONUMENTS!**
MARBLE AND GRANITE
Headstones, Tablets, Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts, Etc.
Get my price. I get your order.
THOS. P. GRIFFITHS,
UNION GROVE, WIS.

# EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS LIKELY

## Senate's Action on Cuban Reciprocity Measure May Cause President to Act.

## "HOLDS HIMSELF FREE" TO ISSUE SUCH CALL

### Roosevelt so Much in Earnest He Has Even Considered Convening Congress This Spring, a Contingency, However, Thought Improbable.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—It can be stated by authority that President Roosevelt has not definitely made up his mind to call an extraordinary session of the fifty-eighth congress. He, however, is considering the practicability of doing so. When he was informed that it was the intention of the senate to so amend the Cuban reciprocity treaty as to render action upon it by the house of representatives necessary to make it effective, he informed some members of the senate that he would hold himself free to call an extraordinary session of the congress in order to secure action upon it. No definite time was mentioned by the president for the meeting of the extraordinary session.

The president is much in earnest in his desire to have the Cuban treaty ratified and made effective. It can be said that so strong is this desire, he even has considered the advisability of calling the congress into extraordinary session this spring if the senate should permit the Cuban treaty to fail through lack of a quorum. That, however, is a contingency which he considers improbable.

The belief of the president and of his advisors is that the senate will take definite action upon both the Panama canal and Cuban reciprocity treaties at the present extra session. Assurances to that effect have been received from the leaders of the senate. The president believes also it can be said, that this work of the senate will have been accomplished by the last of next week.

Further than that the president "holds himself free' to call an extraordinary session of the fifty-eighth congress, nothing has been determined.

QUESTIONS TITLE'S VALIDITY.

Ten minutes after convening today the senate, on motion of Mr. Cullom, went into executive ssesion. Senator Hawley (Conn.) was in his seat after a long absence due to illness.

When the senate went into executive session Senator Morgan entered on a discussion of Attorney General Knox's opinion as to the validity of the title to the Panama canal property which can be given by the new Panama Canal company. This opinion he attacked as defective in some points and especially in its failure to deal with the jurisdiction of the French courts which have passed upon the Canal company's title.

At the request of Senator Teller the senate adopted a resolution calling upon the president for information as to whether Great Britain has made a formal protest against the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

## JURIST HAS PNEUMONIA

### Judge Day is so Afflicted—No Complications, However, and is Doing Well.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Justice Day's physician this morning said his patient is slightly better; that he rested fairly well last night.

The following bulletin regarding Judge Day's condition was issued at 1:40 p. m. today:

Judge Day has pneumonia, involving the lower lobe of the left lung. He is doing very well. There are no complications and no unfavorable symptoms.

E. L. Harlin,
William Osler.

## VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY

### Indiana Coal Operators Go Free Because Illinois Statutes Were Not Violated.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Judge Chetlain today instructed the jury in the trial of the Indiana coal operators to bring in a verdict of "not guilty." The jury was then discharged.

The court held that if there was any violation of law by the operators it was a violation of the interstate law and not of the statutes of Illinois. Such being the case the offense is one for trial by a federal jury.

## AMERICA GAVE $85,000 FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS

STOCKHOLM, March 13.—The famine relief committee has received total subscription amounting to about $258,000, of which sum $85,000 was sent from America.

# HATTEN AND STOUT DISSENT IN REPORT

## Side With Governor and Against Commission in Favor of Taxing Intangible Property.

## MEASURE WILL PASS IN THE UPPER HOUSE

### Opposition to Superior Grain Inspection Bill May Gain First Victory—Private Bankers Protest Against Banking Measure.

MADISON, Wis., March 13.—Another important taxation measure—the bill to abolish the taxation of credits—was reported to the senate last night by the committee on assessment and collection of taxes. Two members of the committee, Senators Hatten and Stout, dissented from the report in favor of the passage of the bill. Mr. Hatten and Mr. Stout take position with the governor and against the tax commission in favor of taxing intangible property, so-called.

The bill was made a special order for next Wednesday evening, on motion of Senator Whitehead, chairman of the taxation committee. Little doubt exists regarding the passage of the bill by the upper house.

With the school tax bill and the credit taxation bill out of committee the senate is ready to proceed quickly with the constructive legislation. The committee has cleared its desk for the consideration of the most important measure of all, the railroad taxation bill, and has begun detail work thereon. It will be the next bill reported and probably will be ready for the senate as soon as the measures that have proceeded it are disposed of.

It is possible that an opportunity may be given the railroad companies next week to make arguments on the question, the disposition being to give the companies an exhaustive hearing.

GRAIN BILL IN PERIL.

The fate of the Superior grain inspection bill hangs in the balance, the outlook being that the opposition to the measure will gain its first victory through the report of the senate committee. Influences that have not shown on the surface have been at work and tremendous pressure has been brought to bear by constituents on members who at the start were inclined to favor the side of the Superior grainmen.

The elevator interests as late as yesterday filed briefs, summarizing the exhaustive arguments that have been made against Wisconsin inspection.

Gov. La Follette has not yet signed the bill providing for the submission to the voters at the coming spring election of the proposed constitutional amendment to increase the membership of the supreme court. The governor has until tomorrow to decide whether he shall approve of the measure.

The assembly committee on education decided to favorably report the Stout bill, No. 144, increasing the salary of the state superintendent of public instruction to $5,000.

The senate committee on state affairs postponed for one week the consideration of the Humane society's bill to prohibit the docking of horses' tails and to prevent trap shooting of live birds.

The assembly committee on railroads yesterday afternoon held a hearing on the Evans bill, No. 573A, limiting passenger rates on the principal railroads of the state to 2 cents a mile.

Assemblyman Smalley's bill limiting the state tax for common school purposes to $850,000 was on the calendar for advancement to engrossment and third reading, and on motion of Mr. Wallrich, it was made the special order for 11 o'clock next Thursday morning.

The discussion of the banking bill which began last week, was continued before the joint committees on finance, banks, and insurance last night. The only important speech was one by Mr. Bundy, an Eau Claire lawyer, who said he represented 112 private bankers and was here to protest against giving a mere appointee like a bank examiner greater power than was possessed by the governor. He asked that arbitrary power be withheld from the examiner.

## INJECTED THE WRONG DRUG

NEW YORK, March 13.—A telegram to the Journal from Marseilles says, according to a Paris dispatch to the Herald that Dr. Michaud, a surgeon on the steamer Laos, of the Messageries Maritimes, has just met a terrible death on board the vessel.

He was in the habit of injecting morphine and on the last voyage of the vessel made a mistake and injected atrophine. He soon discovered his error but kept perfectly calm and related his experience to military doctors on board until the moment of his death, which occurred in one hour.

## AMES WILL RETURN FOR TRIAL IN MINNEAPOLIS

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 13.—Adelbert A. Ames, former mayor of Minneapolis and fugitive from justice, contrary to the advice of his physicians, and it is believed without the knowledge of his counsel, has decided to return to Minneapolis and stand trial. His decision to return was voluntarily made, but it was not announced until his wife's relatives had come forward with securities enough for his bail of $12,400.

# MORPHINE HABIT KILLS DRUGGIST

## Sad Ending of Andrew Holm, Who in 1898–99 Conducted Business in This City.

## LEAVES WIDOW AND 6 CHILDREN PENNILESS

### Attempted Alleviation of Neuralgic Pains Leads to Enthrallment Which Repeated Efforts to Throw Off Fail—Story of His Sufferings.

An overdose of morphine is said to have caused the death of Andrew Holm at St. Mary's hospital, Hoboken, N. J., recently. A paper devoted to the interests of the drug business uses considerable space in describing the misfortunes which have pursued a former Racine druggist in his search for health and vain endeavor to throw off the shackles of the deadly morphine habit.

Racine citizens will well remember Andrew Holm. When he first located in Racine, he fitted up a drug store at 1212 State street, but after being there about a year moved to 1204 Villa street, the present site of the Kradwell-Thiesen Drug company, which firm purchased his stock when failure was inevitable. Mr. Holm never prospered in Racine. It was always thought his wife had considerable money as he was in the habit of issuing checks in her name for debts contracted by the firm.

Many will also remember that Fuller & Fuller, wholesale druggists of Chicago, Ill., had Mr. Holm arrested for an alleged criminal offense at Wheaton, Ill., they claiming he misled them regarding some business transaction. They succeeded in having Holm put under bonds to keep the peace.

Under the caption "A Druggist Conquered by Morphine," the Drug Journal gives the following account:

"There has been much agitation about the drug habit, but its awful results were never brought straighter home to the trade than recently in the sad death of Andrew Holm, once a druggist and reputed to be worth more than $100,000, who passed away penniless, in St. Mary's hospital, Hoboken, N. J. He leaves a widow and six children, all in pitiably destitute circumstances.

"Holm's death was attributed to an overdose of morphine. Several years ago he came to Hoboken. At that time he was connected with one of the largest New York drug firms and owned two retail stores in Hoboken. While suffering from severe neuralgia pains he began to use morphine and opium and soon became a slave to the former.

"The stores went. So did his health and pretty home. He fought vainly against the curse. When he felt the desire for the drug coming on, he was wont to start out and walk, often as far as twenty miles without stopping. Then, if the walk proved futile, he would apply to the police to lock him up that he might be removed from the temptation.

"The greater part of this winter he spent in the penitentiary. After coming out he was recommitted at his request, and then was taken to the hospital. A short time ago a friend gave him a copy of DeQuincey's "Confessions of an Opium Eater." Holm was greatly interested in the book, and said that he could have overcome the habit if he had read it a few months earlier. As it was, he said he would continue the habit until it killed him. He was 42 years old."

## A VERY SATISFACTORY CHOICE

### Mr. Joseph Cooper Will Look After Interests of Humane Society.

Joseph Cooper of Wisconsin street, who has been named as the candidate for humane agent by the directors of the Humane society, among business men is regarded as a good man for the position. Although not yet officially appointed the recommendation that will be given him will be of an order to make it a foregone conclusion.

In conversation last evening a group of business men expressed unanimous approval of the selection of Mr. Cooper, saying that he was thoroughly capable and qualified for the proper performance of the duties that would devolve upon him. He is a veteran of the civil war and can converse in five languages.

## POPE RECEIVES AMERICANS

### Asks Bishop Dunne to Convey His Blessing to All the Faithful.

ROME, March 13.—The pope today received in private audience Bishop Edward Dunne of Dallas, Tex., who presented the pontiff with a jubilee offering. The bishop was impressed with the pope's vitality, especially when in expressing his affection for the people of the United States, he asked the bishop to convey his blessing to all the faithful in his diocese, saying: "Come again."

The following priests were afterward presented to the pope:

Stewart Mc Donnell of Chicago; Thomas O'Gara of Wilmington, Ill., and H. O'Gara Mc Shane of Chicago.

Bishop Dunne will return to America in the middle of May.

The pope also received Monsignor Barrett, secretary of Bishop Mc Donnell of Brooklyn, N. Y., in whose name he presented the pontiff with $1,000 in gold.

## FARMER MURDERS FAMILY OF SEVEN

### Missourian Ends Their Lives With Sledgehammer Then Knocks Himself on Head With Same Weapon.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Adolph Krauss, a German farmer living twenty-one miles west of St. Louis, near Bellefontaine, last night killed his wife and six children with a sledge hammer. He then knocked himself unconscious with the hammer and at midnight was dying.

Krauss had the reputation among his neighbors of being a quiet, inoffensive, and industrious farmer, and no other cause but insanity has been assigned.

About 7 o'clock last night John Krauss a brother, happened to go to Adolph's house. The lights were out, but the door was unlocked. He entered the house and upon striking a light was horrified to find that there had been a terrible tragedy.

From all that can be learned Adolph Krauss entered the house some time in the afternoon armed with a sledge hammer. Without warning he struck his wife on the head, killing her instantly. Then seizing his first child, aged 12, he likewise dealt her a murderous blow. The other five children were killed similarly, the last being a 6 months old baby.

Krauss then placed the seven bodies side by side on the floor in one room. He then seized the hammer and dealt himself a blow on the skull which fractured it and knocked him unconscious, his body falling almost in line with those of his victims.

When John Krauss had discovered the tragedy last night he immediately summoned the authorities. The bodies were taken in charge by an undertaker, but the coroner decided not to move Krauss, who apparently would be dead by morning.

The dead in this tragedy are August Krauss, 36 years old, father and murderer; Mrs. August Krauss, 37 years old, the wife and mother; Carrie, aged 11; Amy, aged 9; Phillip, aged 7; George, aged 6; Mary, aged 4; baby boy, aged 3 months.

B. F. Andre, postmaster at Bellefontaine, received a letter Thursday from Mrs. Krauss, stating that her husband had been acting strangely and that she feared violence at his hands. She asked in the letter that the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen take steps to protect her.

In his more cheerful moments Krauss frequently told his wife, neighbors say, to keep all weapons out of his reach, as he feared in times of despondency he might use them upon himself or on the mother of his family.

BOY, AGED 9, SUICIDES.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., March 13.—Remorse and fear over the belief that he had killed a playmate named Laura Wainwright by hitting her with a stone yesterday caused Warren Fleming, aged 9, to shoot himself through the heart, after ascertaining from his 11 year old sister on which side his heart was located.

CUT HIS THROAT.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—August Krauss a wealthy farmer living near Bellefontaine, St. Louis county, who last night killed his wife and six children with a sledge hammer, died today. After killing his family Krauss cut his throat, but did not injure himself with the hammer as first reported. The coroner will hold an inquest today.

## MAYOR'S COAL ARRIVES

### First Lot of 5000 Tons of Welsh Anthracite Ordered by David S. Rose Brought to Milwaukee.

At last the first installment of Mayor Rose's Welsh coal has arrived in Milwaukee, Pere Marquett carferry No. 15 bringing in thirty tons yesterday at Milwaukee. It had been claimed that the coal would not get here before the middle of July. It is now only March 13.

What the mayor is going to do with the coal is a question. Sixteen cars were expected last night and there will probably be 5,000 tons of it here altogether. With a cold snap of a few days the coal might be in demand, as coal men of the city say anthracite now here could not supply the demand. The prospect is, however, that there will be little or no more severe cold weather. If this proves to be the case it will be impossible to sell the whole of the cargo, especially when another drop in the price of hard coal is predicted April 1.

In the deliveries every buyer is certain to get 2,000 pounds for his ton, as the mayor has arranged that no loss shall ensue in the handling of the orders.

## OBITUARY.

### Cuzner

Word reached the city this morning that Mrs. Fred Cuzner died at Los Angeles, Cal., on Tuesday, March 10th, of lung trouble, aged 38 years. Deceased was born and raised in the town of Yorkville, and was the daughter of Thomas Harry, of Union Grove. She is survived by a husband and one son. It is thought that the remains will be cremated and the ashes brought to Chicago.

The $80,000 proposed for the state fair with $20,000 more would look better appropriated instead for a state sanitarium for consumptives.

# SUGAR PLANT IS ASSURED COUNTY

## Farmers in Caledonia and Mt. Pleasant Will Raise 10,000 Tons of Beets This Season.

## YIELD OF 30,000 TONS PROMISED NEXT YEAR

### Cost of Sugar Factory Would be $50,000—Running Season From October to January—Crop Seeded This Spring is Sold.

The proposed beet sugar factory for Racine is now practically an assured fact. The promoter, A. Volter, who has been campaigning throughout the county in the interest of the Wisconsin Sugar company of Menomonee Falls, Wis., teaching the farmers in the raising of beets, stated that present prospects were of a nature that left little doubt as the successful materilization of the project. The farmers have begun to learn the profits they could derive from such an enterprise and are showing it a very encouraging spirit.

Mr. Volter's field of labor is in the towns of Caledonia and Mt. Pleasant, throughout different parts of which section of the county he holds meetings each Sunday. He reported that in the former town over 100 farmers have promised to devote from two to four acres apiece for an experimental crop, while in the latter town about forty farmers will try their hands at the experiment, the combined yield of both of which he estimates will be about 10,000 tons of beets. The seeding will commence in a few weeks and the harvest will be in October. The entire crop of the two towns has been contracted for by the company which Mr. Volter represents.

Thirty thousand tons of beets is necessary to warrant the starting of the factory. With an experimental crop of ten thousand tons this year Mr. Volter states there will be no difficulty to induce the farmers to raise a regular crop of 30,000 each year as the experiments will more fully demonstrate the benefits in beet raising.

The location of the factory, which will not be decided until plans have matured sufficiently, will be in the neighborhood of Racine, probably at Ives, which is nearly in the center of the two towns that are to form the beet raising center of Racine county. The cost of the factory will be about $50,000, and its daily capacity will be about sixty tons of sugar. October, November, December and January will be the running season of the refinery, which will benefit the farmers per season to the extent of $225,000, and the labor that will find employment in it to the extent of $50,000.

## FIRE DOES $400 DAMAGE

### Fire Breaks Out on Second Floor of H. M. Nelson's Dwelling on Freeman Court.

The two story dwelling of H. M. Nelson, 1328 Freeman court, was damaged to the extent of $400 by fire yesterday afternoon. The house was insured.

The fire broke out in the clothes closet on the second floor and was not discovered until it had gained considerable headway. Its course was straight up through the roof into which it burned a hole about ten feet square.

Mrs. Nelson was in the sitting room on the first floor and was not aware that her home overhead was furnishing material for flames until neighbors apprised her of the fact. She was busy at the sewing machine. They noticed smoke issuing from the windows, hurried over to notify Mrs. Nelson and then lent their aid in carrying out the household furniture, while one the neighbors sent in the alarm for the fire department, which arrived there promptly.

The origin of the fire is not known, but the supposition is that it started from a match carelessly thrown on the floor by some member of the family who went into the closet and used a match for a light to find a particular piece of wearing apparel. There are no windows in that room and consequently darkness always prevails.

## CALLS LAW STUDENTS ASSES

### Ann Arbor Professor Declares Them Finest Specimens Ever in University.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 13.—Professor Otto Kirchner, the Detroit lawyer, yesterday said to his freshman law class:

"Gentlemen, you are the finest specimens of asses that ever entered this university. I leave you with mutual regrets and condolences."

Professor Kirchner had good grounds for his thrust, according to the old-fashioned notions of the manner in which a class of sober students ought to act. There are members of the class who boast that they have not paid attention to a single lecture.

In this child labor reform the age limit should be strictly enforced. There is no other way.

# CUTS WIFE OFF WITHOUT A CENT

## Will of Late Edwin L. Burdick Made Dec. 8, 1902, Leaves Bulk of Property to Children.

## WIFE'S LAWYER HINTS AT POSSIBLE CONTEST

### Document Was Made Without Lawyer, Being Dictated to Stenographer—Mr. & Mrs. Seth T. Paine Subpoened to Appear at Inquest.

BUFFALO, March 13.—The will of the late Edwin L. Burdick, murdered in his home Friday, Feb. 27, was made public today. Burdick cuts off his wife, whom he was suing for divorce, without a cent. He leaves $2,500 to relatives and the rest of his property to his three children, share and share alike. The will was made Dec. 8, 1902. Mr. Burdick names as executors of his estate, Augustus B. Kellogg, George H. Dunston and George C. Miller. He names Charles Parke and Risley Tucker, his business associates, as guardians of his three children. The petition for the probate cites the following as the heirs at law and next of kin of Burdick:

Alice N. Burdick, widow, Marion Burdick, aged 15, daughter; Carroll Lewis Burdick, aged 12; Alice Hull Burdick, aged 10, daughter.

The petition for probate gives no definate idea of the correct valuation of Burdick's estate. The petitioner's estimate the value of his real property at $400, manifestly too low, and his personal property at $1,000 and upwards. Burdick, it is said, made his will without the aid of a lawyer, dictating it to his stenographer in his own office.

Frederick B. Hartzell, attorney for Mrs. Burdick, was asked today if there would be any objections to the will so far as he and his client are concerned. "I can't tell yet," he said; "there may be."

Objections were filed in behalf of Mrs. Burdick and F. B. Hartzell in behalf of the infants as their special guardian.

Counsel for the executors, said he thought some one should be appointed the special guardian other than Mr. Hartzell.

The court, however, declined to revoke the appointment.

The will was then admitted to probate under the stipulation that the objection of Mrs. Burdick to the clause providing for the appointment of testamentary guardians for the children to be determined by the surrogate at a future date. Mrs. Burdick expressed perfect satisfaction with the other sections of the will.

Arrangements have been completed by the authorities for holding the inquest in the Burdick murder case tomorrow. They hope to learn something that will throw light upon the murder mystery. The police officials exercised great secrecy in arranging for the inquiry. It was announced yesterday that it would be held on Tuesday. Last night, after subpoenas had been given to detectives to serve, it wa sannounced that the inquest would be held tomorrow morning in the police court.

MUST APPEAR AT INQUEST.

BATAVIA, N. Y., March 13.—Mrs. Seth T. Paine of Buffalo, whose husband is a Batavia dentist, arrived here last night. She was followed by a detective. The latter had a conversation with Dr. Paine over the phone this morning the exact nature of which could not be learned. It is believed that Mrs. Paine came here to consult a lawyer relative to her appearance at the Burdick inquest at which the detective has a subpoen. for Mrs. Paine to appear. It is not thought she will attempt to avoid service.

Later in the day both Dr. and Mrs. Paine were served with subpoenas to appear at the Burdick inquest at Buffalo tomorrow.

## KOCIAN WILL PLAY HERE

### Famous Bohemian Violinist Engaged to Appear in Benefit Concert, March 26.

The famous Bohemian violinist, Kocian will appear in Racine Thursday, March 26th in a benefit concert under the auspices of the United Bohemian societies of this city. The net proceeds will go to the Charles Jonas Memorial fund. A subscription list for the sale of seats will be circulated.

It has not been without considerable negotiations and the assurance of a large sum of money that Jaroslav Kocian has promised to appear in this city.

In his initial tour throughout the United States audiences in all the large cities sat enchanted under the thrilling strains emanating from this famous artist.

Many Racine people heard him in Milwaukee and those who did not avail themselves of that opportunity will be certain to greet him in Racine.

It looks like conservatism in the senate had taken a fresh bloom.


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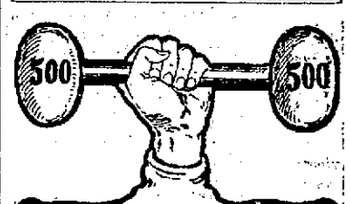
## COLORADO'S PAUL REVERE

### Suffers Partial Paralysis as Result of Ride Which Saved Thousands of Lives.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Leo. L. Loeb, who is known as the Paul Revere of Colorado, has arrived in this city to consult specialists with regard to partial paralysis, from which he has suffered as the result of the achievement which earned him the title he carries. Loeb is the man who, when a cloud burst let loose a wall of water 175 feet high five miles outside of Manitou, Colo., mounted a pony and riding at breakneck speed, warned the residents of the approaching calamity.

Just outside of Manitou Loeb's pony stumbled and horse and rider were plunged down an incline. The horse was killed, but Loeb gave the alarm in time to enable 7,000 residents to escape. Four days afterward Loeb suffered a stroke of paralysis as a result of his fall.

The anarchy bill of Senator Rohr should certainly become law, especially as congress failed again to enact a national law.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TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1903.

## NULLIFYING THE TARIFF.

It is asserted, and the figures seem in every way to prove it, that our railroads have been and are now giving freight rates to consignments to Europe in many instances only equal to rates to points in this country. That is to say, articles are being transported to points in Europe per a price not exceeding that charged between local points in this country or in fact, enabling ocean vessels to be transporting freight for nothing. Such has been the extent this has been carried that our protective tariff has been in fact nullified by this, and American interests sacrificed. If this policy is to be continued, protection should be removed, as then this would compel the roads to do different, as it is this margin of protection, that enables them to do business with.

These disclosures have been made by a report made by the Inter State committee under a special resolution of congress. Some amazing discoveries have been made and it is now known that railroads in this country have been arranging their charges for goods consigned to Europe or coming from Europe in such fashion that the freight on the imported article is lower than that for the domestic article sufficient to fully offset the tariff duties, this in fact giving the importer the full benefit of the tariff protection instead of the American citizen.

It seems the roads are not making any profit on the mass of the foreign shipments though they claim in their testimony before the commission that their course is necessary to build up our export trade, as well as our import trade, and talk about the equalization of commercial conditions. They even go so far as to claim any commission of experts will favor a law permitting the roads to charge more freight on domestic goods than on foreign goods, or in words, legalize the roads in charging less for all articles of foreign origin coming this way consigned to interior points and all articles consigned to foreign ports. This is to say the American railroads will insist upon their right to charge more for freight on a domestic article going to New York city or an article going from Omaha to Pittsburg than for a domestic article passing between the same points, but consigned to say Berlin or Paris or Vienna.

If this is to be permitted then our protective tariff may as well be obliterated since it is only used to beat the heads of our own people.

According to the evidence says an article in a Chicago paper:

"It appears that the railroads are transporting the bulk of imports on a close margin of profit if not at actual loss. Aptly illustrative of present conditions are the following examples: A twelve months' contract for the shipment of salt from an English port to Kansas City through an American port was taken at the rate of 14¾ cents per 100 pounds, when the rate from Hutchison, Kan.—a point which can supply the entire salt trade of the territory west of the Mississippi river—to Kansas City, a distance of 200 miles, was 10 cents. A rate was made on tin plate from Swansea, Wales, to Missouri River points which was only 50 per cent of the rate from the Indiana gas fields to the same point. The rate on cement from New Jersey to Chicago is greater than the rate on imported cement plus the tariff."

"The president of the Boston and Maine railroad, defended present rates in his testimony before the commission upon the ground that they are necessary to build up our export as well as our import trade, and cited the alleged railroad policy of striving to equalize commercial conditions. A general committee of traffic experts, he insists, would declare in favor of giving import traffic a less rate than the domestic tariff.

Traffic experts in the middle west combat this position. They insist that if it was a wise measure to protect home industries by import duties any concession in rates tending to remove such protection is wrong. If there ever was a time, they also say, when railroads of necessity tried to equalize commercial conditions that time is past. They add that the theory of natural selection of location must control in the manufacturing industry, for example, and that railroads should confine their efforts to the manufacture and sale of transportation."

## OUR MONROE DOCTRINE AGAIN.

The Argentine Republic in a way has officially recognized our Monroe doctrine. What this South American country wanted the United States to do was to have asserted as a meaning of the doc., this: That a public debt cannot give rise to an armed intervention, and much less to the territorial occupation of the soil of American nations by any European power. This interpretation Secretary Hay declined to give, and it may be held thereby that our Monroe doctrine does not include this feature, or in other words European powers may occupy American soil if thereby such occupancy is necessary in the collection of any debt. This refers to an armed intervention such as occurred in Venezuela and occupancy, though there is no denial of the fact that any occupation intended to be of a permanent nature would be resisted by force of arms. This temporary feature however, is one of the uncertain things, as some European powers who originally were only very temporary occupants in pursuance of a desired object, and who were to move out speedily have in fact remained in occupancy, and are still in occupancy as witness England in Egypt.

How this view of the Monroe doctrine will affect South American countries needs no guessing. We decline to be continually embroiled in their troubles and insist through our non-interference with occupancy for a particular purpose of their keeping their obligations, and if they foolishly grant concessions to foreigners, foreigners may use force for all we care, to enforce the payment of obligations. Let these South American republics employ more common sense than many of them have employed in the past. But, however, the inquiry of the German ambassador as to whether or not our government had entered into an alliance with the Argentines is another matter, and proves the intense interest Germany has in the Monroe doctrine. We are under no obligations to impart information.

## TARIFF IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The failure of the last congress to enact a tariff bill for the Philippines is regretted by all who have observed the course of events in the islands. There is something incongruous in a tariff applying against our own possessions as does the tariff at present, the measure of concession previously granted not proving sufficient in view of the distress existing.

The comments upon the future of congress are rather severe, one from the St. Paul Pioneer Press being as follows:

"The gravity of the wrong done by the failure of congress to pass the Philippine tariff bill opening to the products of the islands admission to our home ports on more rational terms, is such as to occasion regrets in some quarters that President Roosevelt did not include the house as well as the senate in his call for an extra session. With their cattle gone as the result of a destructive epidemic; with capital holding back from investment because of unsatisfactory conditions; with agriculture languishing and all other industries dormant, the Philippines need every encouragement the great republic which has forcibly gathered them "under its wing" (if that be not too kind a simile) can give.

"The amount of unnecessary hardship, of business ruin, of demoralizing idleness, which must be faced in the nine months to pass before congress shall again meet in regular session is hard to compute. And then it is to be borne in mind that racial antipathies have not yet been wholly overcome, or the success of our Philippine experiment placed beyond dispute. American indifference, where sympathy was rightfully expected, may cause the antipathetic feeling to flame up in outbreaks even more difficult to handle than the "ladroneism" which today bears witness to the lack of industrial opportunity in the islands. The distribution of the $3,000,000 relief fund voted by congress will no doubt act in some degree as an emollient, but industrial opportunity is more valued than charity amond the Filipinos as among ourselves."

## THAT WAUKESHA VETO.

The first criticisms that were made upon the recent vote in the senate by which that body refused to sustain the veto of the governor of the Waukesha county bill, which provided for increased compensation of the stenographer of the county court, were upon the lines of the fact that a number of the so-called administration senators voted against the governor and that this was a sort of signification that lines were not drawn so tight as had been supposed.

The real merits of the case were not entered into. The position of the governor being that the people of that county should themselves decide as to the compensation of an official of the county, the stenographer, in his judgment, being such an official; that if the Waukesha county people preferred to pay their stenographer an inefficient salary, that was their privilege and no concern of the state. The senators, a majority, rather two-thirds of them, viewed the thing differently and asserted it was the duty of the state to see that a proper compensation was paid. The senate held that the governor was wrong in his contention it was the place of the county board to attend to the salary question, and in accordance with that view refused to sustain his views, and joining in with this were a number of the senators who were relied upon to vote for the governor's primary election measure.

This view of the governor followed to its legitimate conclusion would of course lead him to veto any measure providing for the salaries of mayors and aldermen, since the same principle would apply of interference with home rule, if any such measure becomes law and goes to the governor for approval.

## A MOST JUSTIFIABLE UNSEATING.

The indignation of the Democrats in the house over the throwing out of Butler, Democrat, from one of the St. Louis districts was altogether unwarranted. The case was that of Wagoner, Republican versus Butler, Democrat and though on the face of the returns the Democrat received 6,283 plurality the house committee on elections found the Republican elected by a plurality of 767 votes. This was what led to the filibustering in the closing days and to the extreme indignation of numbers of prominent Democrats who resented the uncovering of political rascality. This is the second time Mr. Butler has been cast out, on the occasion of the first, the house declared the seat vacant and the election held in November was a special election to fill the vacancy.

St. Louis boodlerism never was more rampant, more indifferent to public opinion than in this case before congress. It was clearly shown the returns of fifty-three precincts gave an unquestioned plurality of 2,053 to Wagoner, Republican. It was as clearly shown and undeniably proved that in other precincts were committed the grossest of frauds, in favor of the Democrat. There were 25,179 voters registered in the district that is the voting lists showed that many. To each of this number had been sent a registered letter to the address given and what were the results of this. Of the number registered of 25,179 there were returned of these registered letters 12,608, and returned for the sufficient reason the letter carriers could not find the alleged voters at the residence given. Then again of the 25,179 registered voters the names of 16,045 could not be found in the latest city directory. Again the testimony disclosed rough and terrorizing treatment of Republican voters, and of organized gangs of Democratic roughs who had taken possession of the voting places.

Boodlerism and political boodlerism flourishes along side in St. Louis and honest Democrats do not care to be moved with indignation over the unveiling of a shameless piece of work in a city where rascality is protected and the pushing of which is unpopular.

## CUBAN MATTERS.

The charge is being made that the object of all this opposition to the Cuban treaty of reciprocity is based upon annexation at an early date. But this is subject to the amendment of disregarding the objections of the beet sugar men, who certainly can not be assumed to suppose the annexation of Cuba will help them. There has been and is now an objection to this proposed treaty so earnestly supported by the president, that has not come from the beet sugar men and the source is suspected to be in certain powerful interests in the eastern states. This view has received some support from the opposition of the Cuban senators Sanguilly to the reciprocity treaty and is alleged to have been inspired by an eminent financier who is desirous of securing control of valuable Cuban interests which may come with annexation. The statement that there is an annexation party in Cuba gives some color to this view.

There has been certainly a change of opinion from that existing a year or two ago as regards this Cuban reciprocity treaty. There is not the objection then existing and the view is being generally accepted that the moderate reciprocal terms can not possibly injure our sugar and other interests. But opposed to this are strenuous assertions reciprocity will benefit the great syndicates and trusts much more than reciprocity will the mass of the American people or Cuban people. But in the minds of many American citizens the idea is uppermost our bounden duty is to leave Cuba alone to try her way among the nations of the earth extending her a helping hand maturally, but permitting her to try walking alone. If Cuba stumbles, or after a trial prefers annexation then all well enough and good. This would seem the more natural solution of the Cuba problem.

## THAT BOUNDARY LINE CONTENTION.

The essence of the dispute between Canada and this country as to the boundary line between Alaska and northwest Canada is not understood exactly by many people. Canada is not pretending the boundary line runs any different in no sense of the word, but is pretending that the line of ten marine leagues from the shore commencing at the southern most point of Prince of Wales island, is not to be measured as always has been by Russia and this country under the treaty of 1825 between Russia and England, by the sinuosities of the north and south lines of the mountain peaks, but by a direct line from one mountain peak to another, which would follow Canada would secure most of the sea line, now belonging to us by every right. This strip Canada would claim and does claim under its interpretation, a claim never never asserted between 1825 and 1898 or until Canada wanted a sea port for the benefit of its new discovered gold regions, is about 300 miles north and south and from 14 to 70 miles in width. Our claim in its essence is that insisted upon by Russia from whom we bought, that the ten marine miles distant from the sea shore should be measured from the upper shores of all inlets and harbors or territorial waters and not from the sea mouths, as the contention is on our part in matters of this kind, that bays are a part of our territory. The Russian government beyond any question claimed and protected its claim that the ten marine miles distant from the shore line, meant just what it said, the shore line following the sinuosities of mountain and plain. Had Canada never discovered gold in the Klondike, their ridiculous claim to this large area of ground it never owned, would never have been made.

## CURRENCY INFLATION.

The arguments being made in the east and by correspondents of western papers of the necessity for increases in currency, of the assertion the business of the country has largely outgrown the supply of money, reminds one strongly of the arguments of the greenback inflationists of twenty years ago when the battle for sound money was being fought. There is no difference in the arguments except a little substitution of points, since the greenbackers did not put their stress upon great business interests, but upon the necessities of the plain, average comcon citizen pottering along the best he could. We hear now of demands for more money, a larger supply of circulating medium, and arguments that banks should have things so fixed that money could always be issued on the shortest of notice while some big syndicate waited. It was asset currency with the greenbackers and it is asset currency today. The only difference is that the present day inflationists propose to redeem their floods of paper money in gold, while the greenbackers insisted their paper money was the actual money itself and needed no redeemer.

## RECOMMENDATION OF TAX COMMISSION.

The exhaustive report made by the tax commission certainly entitles the commission to a fair debate in the legislature upon their propositions. No omnibus measures are wanted, desired or ought to be rushed through. But every separate measure should receive careful attention entirely regardless of any primary election matters at all.

A large number of people are giving the commission recommendations considerate attention and it is quite certain, the recommendation that credits and mortgages be exempted from taxation is now receiving support from quarters that at first were indifferent or opposed. If it is not the bent of the law to collect twice or more from the same property, actual, real or credit form, then if the original sources are taxed properly, there will be in the view of many, positive injustice in taxing the various forms originating therefrom. In this tax reform the legislature must either abolish the school mill tax injustice or else reduce the amount to reason. Another reform of necessity must be that of guarding more carefully the public expenditures, for in all this reform in taxation, the public are not preparing to pay increased taxes by any means. Copies of the report of the tax commission can be had by writing to Madison for them. There is no tax payer but who will be benefitted by reading it.

## THAT $40,000,000.

There are being expressed grave fears of trouble in case the government undertakes to pay its obligations to the Panama canal company of $40,000,000 by drawing upon its $152,000,000 on deposit in the national banks, the bulk of which is in the east. There is no apparent reason why the government should undertake to being always protecting the interests of our immense syndicates and combinations and as these millions on deposit are in no sense a part of any reserve, but a part of the available cash of the treasury and so stated every day in the reports, there is no reason why the government should not draw upon them. It of course is but fair to notify the banks where any intention exists of drawing for any considerable amounts, since they are so testy about this matter, but notice having been given, certainly the banks should be willing to give up without scandal less than a third of their government deposits. Western bankers would be ashamed of the fuss being made over this by the syndicate banking interests of the east and especially of New York city.

## INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT.

The defeat of the governor in the matter of increased compensation to the stenographers employed in the county court of Waukesha is not so very remarkable in marking a differentation of views, as it is the fact that administration senators have not sustained the governor but voted with those who are known to be more conservative in their ideas of primary election reform. This decided inclination of senators to employ the judgment the Almighty gave them rather than that coming in shape of obeying the will of any particular man is gratifying. It promises much for the future. In no sense of the word in this Waukesha matter could there be possibly any claim it was a party matter. It may have concerned the governor for he had vetoed the measure giving the increased compensation, and on this view of sustaining the administration, the senators supporting his views on primary election, might be supposed would sustain him on all other questions. But they have not.

## LEGISLATIVE.

The senate committee on assessments and taxes it is said, will report favorably the tax commission bill exempting mortgages and credits from taxation. This report will be made this week and a minority report opposing is expected. In the assembly a bill will be reported favorably opposed to this and taxing mortgages and exempting the makers with provisions protecting the makers of mortgages in case of the taxes being left unpaid.

The senate committee voted five to two in favor of the exemption from taxation of mortgages and credits, and when the committee report comes up in the open senate a contest will be on, with a number of the administration senators supporting the majority report. The school tax matter is announced to have the floor in a few days, the senate committee reporting a bill to reduce the school mill tax a little below half of what it is now, and taking $350,000 from the railroad tax receipts to make up an amount of $650,000.

It is now regarded as very possible the senate will a little later on pass a primary measure similar in its features to the assembly administration measure, with, however, provision for party conventions, and retaining all the state officials.

## INFLUENCE OF ENGLISH COLONIES.

It appears Canada and Australia are vitally interested in our Monroe doctrine, and colonial influence generally is being exerted in English political circles to prevent England from antagonizing in any manner this country. Their idea undoubtedly is that if England engaged in war and the enemy attacked say Canada and attempted to seize territory, or bombard their cities, this country would be obliged to interfere. Certainly the United States could not look on with unconcern at the ousting of a power this country had grown up with and the replacing of something different, which might have an effect upon us, if permitted altogether unpleasant.

No trace of the authorship has yet been found of the circular sent out having for its purpose the prejudicing of the case of the railroads. In referring to this the Fond du Lac Commonwealth says: "It consists of a circular sent out to the agents of the several companies, saying that if the ad valorem system of taxation is adopted it will mean additional expense for the roads and may result in lowering wages. It further calls on the agents to use their influence again against the passage of the primary election bill, ad valorem taxation and other reform measures. The managements of the several roads have branded the circulars as forgeries and the author ought to be ferreted out and held to account for what he has done."

It is now proposed to refuse to assent to the full report of the tax commission, especially that relating to the non-taxation of credits, by some of the friends of the administration primary measure. The platform, however, distinctly declared the party endorsed the careful, conscientious and judicious work of the tax commission, and gave assurance of support in the advancement to completion of its difficult task. Why should the bill already brought in relating to credits be discredited? Is such not the result of careful, conscientious and judicious work of the tax commission?

Indiana coal operators in Judge Chetlain's court, Chicago, being tried for conspiracy, have admitted the important point that their products had been marketed through the Crescent Coal & Mining company and payments made to the operators as their shares called for. This was charged in the indictment and is stated to have been in violation of the Illinois law.

Contrary to the general suspicion, people and vehicles do have rights on a street railway track. Anyway a St. Louis judge in a damage case decides motormen are necessitated to exercise care and diligence to avoid accidents.

The trouble with those germs put in the drainage canal and which a professor claimed he later took out of St. Louis drinking water, is that they cannot be identified legally. They were not tagged to start in with.

The bill of Senator Johnson for a state sanitarium for tuberculosis patients is as meritorious as any of the bills before the legislature carrying appropriations and in truth much more so than some of them.

Col. Bryan wants Mr. Cleveland isolated in a party for his exclusive use. He said this in his Detroit speech and other things interesting to many thousands of honest money Democrats.

Senator Quarles at least did one thing. He unearthed in this state a healthy Wisconsin idea in favor of following the suggestions of the tariff plank in the 1896 national platform.

The State Journal only affirms what all intelligent people had already believed, that Senator Hatten acted in the utmost good faith in introducing his now famous resolution.

A Chicago item says gambling houses are running wide open and that the gamblers have raised a $20,000 campaign fund. It is not in the interests of Graeme Stewart.

There are two bills for a state sanitarium or hospital for tubuculosis patients, one introduced by Senator Otis W. Johnson and the other by Mr. Karel of Kewaunee.

No state appointee should possess arbitrary power, even a state bank examiner. But it must be admitted banks with $5,000 capital are hardly worthy of the name.

An exchange declares the most efficient man in a state or government is not alway the man with the political pull. This is true, since otherwise it would not be politics.

And now Mr. Addicks predicts he will be elected a United States senator in 1904. He may if the funds hold out.

So far in the legislative proceedings nothing has been observed about legislative sessions once in three years.

Will it be possible for this state to enact a grain inspection law without the aid and advice of Minnesota?

Now ex-Mayor Ames of Minneapolis has reconsidered and consents to return to that city and stand trial.

The new Chinese rebellion is spreading rapidly, and a serious uprising is imminent near Canton.

## Comments from Outside Press

Washington Times: The Co-operative Turf Investment company, which collapsed in St. Louis recently, and which left many victims hard hit in this country and Canada, may not have been a "get-rich-quick" concern, but it certainly had some "get-poor-quick" elements in its make-up.

Philadelphia North American: Count Boni de Castellane favors a Franco-American alliance. No wonder. The one he arranged for himself was advantageous.

Milwaukee News: It is time that the senate amended its rules so that a majority of the senators may legislate. This is a government by majorities and it is preposterous that a small minority should be permitted to thwart the will of the majority. The senate rules should provide for a limitation to debate and the forcing of a vote without the necessity of a continuous session and the blocking of all other legislation.

Philadelphia Inquirer: True to its instinct of cunning, the Democracy looks to the Maryland fox to lead it out of the woods.

Boston Globe: Again President Roosevelt has arranged to start on a long trip on Friday. He hopes to leave for Colorado on Friday, March 20, but if the senate is perverse he may be obliged to wait until some other Friday.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Andrew Lang complains that the world isn't reading anything but newspapers. As the world has patronized liberally Mr. Lang's prodigious output the complaint seems a little unreasonable.

Chicago Record-Herald: A Rockford, Ill., preacher advocates the settlement of the race question by inter-marriage among whites and blacks. He leaves it, however, to others to make the idea effective.

New York Telegram: Statistics on the subject just submitted to Congress have raised the question, "Is crime on the increase?" Glad this has been asked. Will answer it as soon as Washington has decided whether bribery and perjury come under the head of crime.

Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal: There are now several ex-congressmen to be provided for.

Cleveland Leader: Johnsonism has had its day. The people of Cleveland have an opportunity to free themselves from boss rule. Will they take advantage of it?

Chicago Record-Herald: King Edward of England has joined four clubs during the past year. Now if the queen doesn't believe him when he gets in late it will simply show that she isn't willing to listen to reason.

Chicago Inter Ocean: News is at hand from Indiana that a coal desler in that state has died of worry. What he was worrying about is not known.

Buffalo Express: Thirteen new men sit in the United States senate. Is the hoodoo upon the senate of upon the country?

Boston Globe: France has freak legislators, too. One of them has just evolved a bill to tax tom cats because they wantonly destroy the song birds in the parks.

Chicago Chronicle: The milliner who has discovered that nose defects are curable by a hat brim does not mention a remedy for eye diseases caused by veils.

Chicago News: Those Wisconsin legislators who want a national conference on the negro question evidently do not know that we now have more law and more constitutional provisions on the subject than we can utilize.

Boston Globe: It seems the new lord lieutenant of Ireland doesn't know whether to kiss the debutantes presented at the Dublin drawing rooms or not. Then he certainly doesn't deserve to be told.

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin: A Democrat who abandons his party because of its surrender of principle isn't convincing the public that he is a sticker for sound principles when he joins the Socialists. In all such cases there will be a suspicion that principles are held second to imaginary chances of success at the polls.

Milwaukee News: If worse comes to worse, the people of New Orleans might appeal to Secretary Shaw to come to the aid of the Mississippi banks.

Washington Star: Chicago has taken to bridge whist with a great deal of enthusiasm. Chicago headquarters for the beef trust and can afford it.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald: According to a verdict recently returned by a Watertown jury, the slot machine is a gambling device. To anybody who has operated the machines to any considerable extent this conclusion sounds plausible.

Atlanta Journal: The southern cotton planter will, no doubt, be immensely pleased to see some of that fifty million dollars made by the jump in Wall street prices, but in the meantime he will not hold his breath until he gets it.

## Gossip From Here and There

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Fowle, the only couple ever married in the house of representatives, Washington, have just celebrated their fortieth wedding anniversary in Boston.

Labor unions of New Jersey are working among the members of the state legislature to have the age limit for children in factories raised. The present limit is 12 years. The unions want 14 years for boys and 16 years as a limit for girls.

The legislature of South Carolina has passed a child labor bill. After May 1, 1903, no child under 10 years of age will be allowed to work in a textile manufactory or the mines of the state.

There are sixty-three committees in the house of representatives at Washington, and only one of them was entirely exempt from the effects of last fall's election. That is the committee on expenditures in the treasury department, of which "Bob" Cousins of Iowa is chairman. Every other committee lost from one to five members through defeat in convention or at the polls.

Because the inhabitants of Scituate, near Boston, refused to hear a letter read from Thomas W. Lawton expressing his views on liquor license at a town meeting he has reconsidered his promise to give the place a $50,000 soldiers' monument.

Mrs. Kate Henderson, who died recently in Baltimore, was at one time betrothed to Edgar Allan Poe.

Fifty-four years ago this month President James K. Polk signed the bill that made Minnesota a territory. Alexander Ramsey, who was appointed its first governor and was subsequently governor of the state, then United States senator, and afterward secretary of war in the cabinet of President Hayes, still survives.

Rev. Dr. Charles L. Spinning of Orange, N. J., once an Indian known among the race as Chief Blackbeard, is now a preacher in the First Presbyterian church and is deeply interested in everything concerning the welfare of the red men.

There are in Japan twenty-eight natives of the country who have been students at the University of Pennsylvania and several of them have recently met in Tokio and former an alumni association.

Major William Hancock Clark, eldest son of the eldest son of Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition, will have an important part in opening the exposition in Portland in 1905.

George Sanger, the English circus and menagerie man, started his show with a trick pony which he purchased for $40. That was a good many years ago, for Mr. Sanger is now 75, rich and the owner of a circus and menagerie worth over half a million.

Abraham Lincoln, the oldest male survivor of the family from which descended the president, is living at Lacy Springs, Va.

M. Jusserand, the new ambassador of France, is the third of the European envoys recently accredited to Washington who is blessed with an American wife.

George W. Vanderbilt has sold the Vanderbilt homestead at Stapleton, L. I., for $36,000. The old commodore was reared there and it is the house in which William H. Vanderbilt was born and in which his son Cornelius first saw the light of day.

About 2,000,000 of London's inhabitants get no medical treatment save that of charity dispensaries or hospitals, and it is said one in four of them go to bed hungry every night of their lives.

The Swedes of New York city and of the cities along the Jersey shore are planning a monster demonstration on July 31 in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of John Ericsson's birth and the tenth anniversary of the raising of his statue in Battery park.

Heavy laces are used to decorate the tailor-mades—Venetian guipure, Irish lace and heavy Russian lace. Most of these collar and panel effects are done by hand. Never before in the history of dressmaking has there been so much detail work, for each dress commands an individual finish. As a consequence a handsome tailor-made costs a handful of money.

The current market price of liquid air in Berlin, where a company has been formed for its production and sale, is 36 cents per litre, or nearly one and three-quarters pints.

John M. Dick, an octogenarian resident of Mansfield, O., has applied to life insurance agents in Cleveland for a policy for $1,000,000. John Wanamaker is said to be the best insured man in this country. He carries policies amounting to $1,500,000.

In the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1902, 648,743 aliens came to the United States in the steerage of vessels and 82,055 as cabin passengers, making a total of 730,798. This number was never exceeded, except in 1882, when the number of immigrants was 788,992.

Senator Elect Ankeny of Washington is president of six different national banks and the richest capitalist in the state. He is therefore supposed to be qualified for membership in the national "millionaires' club."

A bust of the late Sir Arthur Sllivan is to be erected in March on the Thames embankment, facing and nearly opposite the Savoy theater, the scene of so many of the composer's triumphs.

# HOUSEHOLD
## FAMILY .·. CIRCLE AND .·. TABLE

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN IN AND ABOUT THE HOME

### THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Remember the Letter Carrier—The St. Paul Pioneer Press says: When the letter carrier habitually leaves something for your neighbors and nothing for yourself, you cannot help feeling a certain sense of isolation—of being somehow out of touch with the world. Quite likely, as a result, you may revive a habit of letter writing, or at least subscribe for a paper or two. This feeling has had a good deal to do with the increase of mail matter in districts where rural free delivery has been established. The farmer doesn't like to be looked upon either as having no friends abroad or as unacquainted with periodical literature. The stirring into activity of this trait of human nature is not the smallest of the benefits conferred by rural free delivery

Lighting a Child's Room.—The lighting of the child's room is a very important matter from a sanitary standpoint and also from one of convenience. If gas is the illuminant it should never be left lighted longer than is absolutely necessary. If a night light is required, then a little night lamp should be procured, but even then it is a pity that more mothers do not train their children to be accustomed to sleeping in a room without a light. It is so much more healthful. Where lamps are in use we far too often see children squinting because the strong lamplight is directly in their faces. Their elders seldom stop to think of this from their superior heights. A light should never be placed so that its rays flare into a child's eyes. One of the most prevalent causes for poor eyesight in young children is this very negligence on the part of their elders to provide shaded lights in rooms where children are sitting or playing.

War on Rummage Sales.—Medical men are inclined to make war on the rummage sale as a menace to health, it having been proved to be a conveyor of contagious diseases. A more unsanitary device was never imagined. The stuff sent to the average rummage sale is usually rubbish; much of the wearing apparel has been resurrected from trash heaps or unused closets and is of no real use to any one. The danger of lurking germs is very real and it seems almost criminally reckless to expose innocent children to it. Women have become so sensible in their practice of good works that the rummage sale appears like an anachronism.

How to Clean Wall Paper.—Grease-spots can be removed from wall-paper by rubbing gently with soft bread-crumbs. Pack the crumbs lightly in a small ball, and work with a rotary motion. If the stain is very obstinate, spread with a paste of potters' clay, water and ox-gall; dry, and renew paste until the stain disappears. Wipe down the walls with a clean old pillow-case tied over a broom. —Woman's Home Companion.

Roaches and Beetles.—Borax scattered very freely about cellars and kitchens removes roaches and beetles. Cellars damp and not clean cause roaches. Keep the cellar and kitchen in good condition; allow nothing to remain in them that is uncovered; keep newspapers off pantry shelves. Keep all kitchen utensils clean. Chloride of lime spread around wherever rats frequent will abolish them.

Cleaning Carpets.—To remove oil and grease from carpets, spread a layer of French chalk over the spots, cover with a sheet of blotting paper, and iron with a warm flat-iron. Repeat the process if necessary. Or spread upon the stain a paste made of fuller's earth, brushing it off when dry, and renewing until the stain is removed. Use gall in the paste to preserve the colors of the fabric treated.

Remove oil-paint spots with very pure spirits of turpentine. The impure spirits leave grease-spots.

To remove grape stains, wash with warm soap suds and a little ammonia water, sponging afterward with clear, cold water.

For carpets infested with moths or carpet bugs, try spreading a wet sheet on the carpet, then running a hot flat iron quickly over it. The steam will destroy both worms and eggs.

If the carpet is not to be taken up, it can be wonderfully cleaned and brightened by sprinkling a handful of dry salt over it, then sweeping carefully. Many expert generals of domestic science use tea leaves instead of the salt. Either method is excellent. Of course, all spots and stains should be taken out before the carpet is subjected to this dry-cleaning process. Axminster and Turkey carpets should be swept always the brushed out instead of into them.—Woman's Home Companion.

Casserole.—This term applied in a general way is apt to confuse the cook not well versed in culinary lore; as the name may be applied to two very different things connected with cookery; and it depends on whether you mean the prepared dish or dish for preparing foods under this heading. It is a case where there is a great difference with small distinction in the name. Casserole is the old French name for a round bottomed, heavy earthenware saucepan, with a close fitting cover, both well glazed inside and out. This is a utensil greatly esteemed by the French cooks who prepare, in these the most delectable baked stews of chicken, squabs, game and sweetbreads known as dishes en casserole.

These cooking utensils are rapidly gaining favor in American households not because of their French origin but on the strength of their actual usefulness and satisfying results obtained by their use.

Foods cooked in these dishes are known as dishes en casserole.

That Odor.—When the odor of cabbage is strong it is almost surely because the vegetable is being overcooked. A little care in the boiling is likely to abate the scent to a certain degree. Several hours before the vegetables are to be cooked they should be washed and put to soak in cold water slightly salted. All such vegetables should be cooked uncovered. A lid does no good in confining the scent, while it often strengthens it.

To Destroy Cockroaches.—Mix together thoroughly 1 pound of powdered sugar, 1 pound of powdered borax and 10 cents worth of Paris green. Put in all places where they are seen, with a small bellows or puffer.

### FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

To give starch a good gloss and power add a large teaspoonful of turpentine to every quart of mixed starch.

Large, heavy pieces of furniture are out of place in a small house or a small room, only making the restricted space appear even more so.

To soften the hands nothing is better than glycerin diluted with rose water. Rub a little into the backs of the hands after drying with the towel.

Tinware can be easily kept bright by rubbing it with dry flour applied with newspaper. Of course the tins must be previously well washed with hot soap and water.

Before throwing aside a garment remove the buttons and hooks and eyes. Sometimes the want of one of these small trifles is very great, particularly if one is far from the shops.

A cement that will unite card to tin is made by boiling one ounce of borax and two ounces of powdered shellac in fifteen ounces of water till the shellac is entirely dissolved.

To rid the house of rats and mice fill all the holes that can be found with pounded glass and seal them up with plaster of paris and tin. Then thoroughly clean the premises and see that there are no garbage pails or food about to attract them.

A solution of powdered alum in the proportion of one teaspoonful to a cup of cold water is excellent for relieving chilblains. Sponge the feet or bind on cloths dipped in the alum and water, but do not soak the feet in it.

Powdered pumice, moistened and rubbed on superfluous hair several times daily will, it is said, remove this distressing affliction from the hands and arms. The hair is sure to return, however, unless permanently destroyed by the electric needle.

Surf bathing is universally recognized as a cure for insomnia, but the true reason is not so widely known. Many believe the beneficial effects arise from the excessive exercise which the surf encourages, but the bather swallows large quantities of water, and that alone induces sleepiness.

Giving castor oil to children is often a serious proceeding in view of the fuss the little ones are apt to make over the dose. A French plan which seems excellent is to put the oil into a pan over a moderate fire and to break an egg into it stirring the mixture up. Flavored with a little salt, the valuable but disagreeable-tasting oil can be swallowed with ease and comfort to all concerned.

A bath is a little tiresome to keep in good condition, but it can be beautifully cleaned with paraffin. When the enamel is dirty and discolored dip a piece of flannel into paraffin and with it rub gently till all discoloration has been removed, then wash with warm water and soap and wipe dry. Zinc tubs can be made to look new in this way and it will be found excellent for cleaning a dirty and greasy scullery sink, but in that case a little soda should be added to the soap and water.

To eat a grape a minute for an hour at a time and to repeat this performance three or four times a day, eating very little else meantime but dry bread, may seem a monotonous way of spending the time. This treatment works wonders for thin, nervous anaemic people whose digestions have got out of order from worrying or overwork. It is no mere quack prescription, but a form of cure recognized and advised by many well-known physicians. Grapes are, perhaps, the most digestible of any fruit in existence.

### FOR THE TABLE.

Some sort of a sharp relish is always acceptable with cold meats.

Lemon pies and lemonade can be made without lemons by the use of acid phosphate and lemon essence.

A smooth, thick chocolate icing is one of the best to put upon a fruit cake. Curiously enough the various flavors combine deliciously.

Fried Apples—Peel and core good sound cooking apples; cut into round slices about one-half inch thick. Fry in very hot fat until brown on one side, then turn and brown on the other. These are a very nice accompaniment for pork chops or roast pork.

Cream Cakes.—One cup of boiling water, ½ cup butter, 1 cup flour, 3 eggs. Put the water on the stove in a tin pan and when warm add the butter, and when it boils stir in the flour. This will make a stiff paste, which may be cooked by constantly stirring for a few minutes. When the paste is cool add the yolks of the eggs, well beaten, then the whites, also well beaten. After adding the whites beat very thoroughly, as the puffiness depends upon this part. Drop large spoonfuls on buttered paper and bake twenty minutes, at least, in a moderate oven.

For the custard for filling: One and one-half cups of milk, ½ cup sugar, 1 egg 3 tablespoonfuls of flour. Flavor with vanilla when cold. Put the milk on to boil, beat the egg well, and add to it the sugar and flour and pour into the milk when it boils. The last thing is, when the cakes and custard are cold, to take a sharp knife and cut the tops off cakes and fill the cavity with custard, returning the top to its place. If the cakes are right they will be but bubbles, and are truly delicious.

### DRESS HINTS.

For the girlish figure the full, pouched bodice will probably continue long in favor. Variations from it are the lace bertha, reaching as far as the wide folded belt or girdle.

Black and white checked silks are made up in handsome shirt-waist suits trimmed frequently with red piping and large red buttons of spun silk crossed by a black thread.

Brown and mode shapes are to be very popular in a spring millinery as well as blue, yellow, red and purple. Pink, too, will be worn, but at this early day it does not seem to be a leader in the styles while blue is.

There is an attempt being made to revive the old fashioned poke bonnet with nodding flowers and strings, but few shops take to the fancy and fewer people seem inclined to wear them. The style is not becoming to any but the face of a Venus, and it has been conceded since we were born that Venus would have looked well in any old thing.

Everything for the hair is very light and delicate in texture just now; no heavy velvet bows are seen, but gossamer wings and painted chiffon butterflies, twists of gold and silver net, brightened with sequins of the same hue, or with pearls, are all very fashionable. With a white dress a garland of green leaves looks very charming, while paste haircombs of all shapes may be had now and look particularly pleasing on dark people.

# DEATH OF J.L. GERHAUSER

## Veteran of Civil War, Aged 81, Dies in Milwaukee Hospital From Operation.

John L. Gerhauser, one of the oldest survivors of the Civil war who fought gallantly and heroically in many historical battles during the dark days of '61 to '65, died at one of the Milwaukee hospitals late yesterday afternoon, aged 81 years.

Deceased was a resident of Racine for over fifty years and made his abode continually in this city since that time. Up to recently he was in good health. A few days ago he went to Milwaukee to undergo a surgical operation. While there he contracted pneumonia, which was the ultimate cause of his demise.

The funeral will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house and at 2 o'clock from the German Baptist church.

**Moe.**

Charles Moe, one of the old residents of Racine county, died at his home in the village of Waterford this morning from old age, in his eighty-third year. Deceased was born in New York state, in 1819 and came to this county in the early '40s. For many years of the early career of his life he owned and operated one of the Waterford flouring mills, after which he drifted in the mercantile business which has furnished the means for his livelihood for the last thirty-five years. Mr. Moe is the father-in-law of John R. Hulbert of this city, clerk of the circuit court. The funeral takes place Tuesday afternoon.

**Larsen.**

Mary Larsen, wife of Nels Larsen, 512 Randolph street, died yesterday afternoon, aged 30 years. The funeral will take place from the house Monday at 1 o'clock, and from the Emmanuel Lutheran church on Lafayette avenue.

# HOSPITAL TO GET $1,000

## Racine Citizen Will Donate That Amount and Move to St. Luke's Institution.

It was learned this afternoon that a prominent citizen of this city will donate to St. Luke's hospital $1,000 in memory of his deceased wife and $100 in honor of each of the children of his brother and brother-in-law.

# ASSEMBLY BILL MAY PASS SENATE

## Stalwarts Preference in Primary Legislation as Against Merton (Democratic) Bill.

## SEVERAL SENATORS BOUND BY PLEDGES

### Therefore It Looks as Though Administration Men Would Gain Their Point—Opposition Think Law Will Prove Unpopular.

MADISON, Wis., March 14.—The stalwart senators have decided to pass a primary election bill, and it may be the bill which passed the assembly. It will not be the Merton bill recommended by the senate committee on privileges and elections, by a majority of one. One thing the stalwarts say they will not stand for is a Democratic primary bill. But the stalwarts realize that if the administration men "stand pat," they, the stalwarts, are "up against it" on the final proposition. They have enough votes to amend the bill in two or three ways, but there is little or no chance that the assembly would concur in the amendments. And when it comes to a final vote, there are three or four senators who will vote to amend who cannot, under their instructions from their home conventions and their pre-election statements to say nothing of the primary plank in the state platform, vote against the bill.

Realizing this, the stalwarts, so it is said on good authority, have about concluded to pass the assembly bill. They profess to believe that Gov. La Follette does not really want so radical a bill as this; that the law will prove unpopular, and that in the end they will be giving the governor the worst of it by passing the bill. And to give the governor the worst of it, if it can be safely done, still seems to be the chief aim of the stalwart senators.

It may even be that the senate will not wait until March 26, the date set for consideration of the primary bill, but will take it up before that time, substitute the assembly bill for the Merton measure, and pass it.

SCARING BIG SHIPPERS.

Reports which appear to be reliable are coming that railroad emissaries are busy among the large shippers in different parts of the state, promoting opposition to the taxation and freight rate bills, and especially to the latter.

One of the effective weapons used by the railways two years ago was in convincing the shippers, or many of them, that any restrictions imposed on their business would mean the abrogation of the commodity rate and a consequent curtailment of their profits, and the same argument is apparently being worked again.

Assemblyman Barker had his bill, No. 308A, prohibiting any beer or other intoxicating liquors to be admitted or drunk in any room or booth where an election is being held, recalled from the committee on privileges, and elections and re-referred to the committee on ways and means of which he is a member. The bill will be reported Wednesday.

The bill to appropriate $20,000 to the Wisconsin Health Park association to fit up a sanitarium for consumptives, which was introduced by Senator O'Neill, still slumbers in the hands of the committee on claims, and seems likely to remain there for some time. This committee meets seldom and but little is then accomplished. Many of the measures it will have to consider are still in the hands of other committees.

The bill prohibiting double header trains has been withdrawn.

The assembly judiciary committee favorably recommended the Dudgeon bill, allowing territory newly attached to cities to determine whether saloons shall be established within its boundaries.

The assembly committee on assessment and collection of taxes favorably reported the senate bill, No. 340S, making the state tax commission the state board of assessment for the taxation of express, sleeping car, freight line, and equipment companies.

The senate committee on education reported in favor of the bill providing that all conveniences for clergy of any denomination to hold services.

## DEATH BUT FEW HOURS APART

### Illinois Relatives of Racine Woman Expired on March 10 and 11.

Mrs. Andrew Driver received a letter from Chicago this morning containing the sad announcement of the death of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hunt, who died at their home in Maywood, Ill., on March 10th and 11th, the latter's demise occurring on the 11th. The cause of death was not given.

Mrs. Hunt's maiden name was Miss Jessie Oram, who resided in this city for many years. She was a niece of Mrs. F. Harbridge and a sister of David Oram, a former well known resident. One son survives. The interment took place today in Maywood. No further particulars were given.

# LOCAL PRICES FOR VARIOUS EATABLES

## Handy List Which Will Save Journal Readers Some Trouble.

### Various Commodities and What They Cost—Groceries Change But Little While Eggs and Butter Show Great Variations.

For the benefit and accommodation of the Journal readers below is given a list of prices of the principal household necessities carried in the local market. The list was furnished by the leading dealers of Racine and can be relied upon. Refer to it when preparing the daily bill of fare and you will save the customary trouble of inquiries before purchasing. The prices are as retailers charge to consumers.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery, 30 cents per pound; dairy, 28 cents per pound.
Butterine—18 cents per pound.
Lard—18 cents per pound.
Eggs—20 cents per dozen.

GROCERIES.

Coffee—12 to 40 cents per pound.
Tea—40 cents to $1.00 per pound.
Cereal Coffee—15 to 25 cents per pound.

CANNED GOODS.

Corn—8 to 12½ cents per can.
Tomatoes—10 to 15 cents per can.
Peas—8 to 12½ cents per can.
Peaches—12½ to 25 cents per can.
Pears—12½ to 25 cents per can.
Plums—12½ to 25 cents per can.
Apricots—12 to 18 cents per can.
Blackberries—15 cents per can.
Blueberries—18 cents per can.

GARDEN TRUCK.

Beets—one-half dozen, 5 cents.
Carrots—One-half dozen, 5 cents.
Onions—One-half dozen, 5 cents.
Radishes—One-half dozen, 5 cents.
Lettuce—per head, 5 cents.
Turnips—One-half dozen, 5 cents.
Cauliflower—Per head, 15 to 18 cents.
Potatoes—Per bushel, 55 cents.

FLOUR.

Rye—100 pound sack, $1.60.
Wheat—100 pound sack, $2.50.
Graham—100 pound sack, $2.60.

FRUIT.

Apples—35 to 50 cents per peck.
Oranges—25 to 50 cents per dozen.
Bananas—10 to 20 cents per dozen.
Lemons—20 cents per dozen.

BEEF.

Steak—12 to 16 cents per pound.
Roast—10 to 14 cents per pound.
Broiling—8 to 10 cents per pound.
Stew—6 to 7 cents per pound.

PORK.

Chops—14 to 15 cents per pound.
Steak—14 cents per pound.
Roast—14 to 15 cents per pound.
Salt—14 cents per pound.

VEAL.

Cutlets—16 to 18 cents per pound.
Chops—14 to 15 cents per pound.
Roast—14 to 15 cents per pound.
Stew—10 to 12 cents per pound.

MUTTON AND LAMB.

Chops—14 to 16 cents per pound.
Roast—14 to 16 cents per pound.
Stew—8 to 10 cents per pound.

SMOKED MEATS.

Ham—Whole, per pound, 14 to 15 cents; sliced, 16 to 18 cents.
Bacon—Whole, per pound, 16 cents; sliced, 18 cents.
Beef—Chipped, per pound, 20 to 25 cents.

Butter has gone up two cents per pound as it customarily does at this time of the year. Bad roads, the dealers charge, was also instrumental in creating the raise. Eggs have gone down eight cents in three weeks and are still injeopardy of a further decline, due to the unusually early warm weather.

Groceries vary little throughout the year, especially the staple stock. Their prices depend upon the abundancy of the annual harvest, unless someone corners the market. Canned goods are subject to the same conditions and this year the price on the same is higher than last year on account of a shortage in the crop. Indications are the price will soar still higher.

At present garden truck is scarce and quite a luxury, but as soon as this section of the country is favored with the season in which it thrives, it will again be within the reach of all. All of the truck now in the market is of southern growth. The prevailing price of fruit is now as it has been during the past winter. Contrary to former years apples are cheap just now, the supply being liberal, but their quality is not of the extraordinary kind. Flour and meats during the last few weeks have shown no particular change either way.

The Lenroot franchise measure has passed the assembly. This provides all franchise propositions shall be submitted to the voters provided ten per cent of such petition within 60 days of the passage of the ordinance. If the bill had provided for a submission to the voters regardless of any petition it would have far more value.

# STARTLES COURT BY CONFESSION

## Chicago Mulatto Creates Greatest Sensation in Vividly Describing Manner of Woman's Murder.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Bud Higgins, a mulatto, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Annie Butler, created a sensation in the court room today by confessing on the witness stand that he committed the crime.

"Bud Higgins," demanded Assistant States Attorney Fred L. Fake, "did you not kill Mrs. Annie Butler?"

The colored man looked at his questioner a few seconds and replied:

"Yes, I killed her."

As he uttered the words he sprang to his feet, descended the steps from the witness stand and raised his arms in an excited gesture. "I want to tell this jury all about it ——" he exclaimed, but was ordered back to the witness stand by the court.

"I'll tell just how it happened," continued the excited man from the witness chair. "I called her to the telephone and told her to hold the wire. Then I ran and shot her through the window."

"In the sixteen years that I have been on the bench," said Judge Horton, "I have never witnessed a scene such as this, nor has anything ever affected me as this has done."

# LAWYER'S PRINCELY FEE

## New York Lawyer Will Receive $2,000,000 for Services When Canal Treaty is Passed.

NEW YORK, March 14.—New York lawyers believe, says the Herald, that if the Panama canal treaty is passed by the United States senate, William Nelson Cromwell of this city, will receive the largest fee ever given to a lawyer in this country, if not in the world. The report finds general credence in the Wall street district that $2,000,000 of the money to be paid by the government for the partly finished ditch across the isthmus will go directly into Mr. Cromwell's pockets.

Mr. Cromwell's arrangement with the Panama Canal company is reported to be on the basis of five per cent of the amount realized by the sale.

Why should Milwaukee have any different primary law than other cities? Let one uniform law apply everywhere, only changing the voting hours for the country.

**How's This?**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

# CONSULTED NEGRO ON MURDEROUS ERRANDS

## Philadelphia Women Secured Potions Which it is Alleged Have Caused Death of Many Persons.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The police for several days have been investigating the career of George Hossey, the negro "herb doctor" who was yesterday committed to prison with Mrs. Catherine Danze on the charge of causing the death of the woman's husband 18 months ago by poison. Mrs. Danze is said to be only one of a host of women whose object in consulting the "doctor" was not legitimate. The authorities say that they expect to trace a number of deaths to Hossey's potions. One official today said: "We are only beginning to uncover this case. It may prove one of the greatest criminal events in the history of the department."

Hossey is the arch-conspirator in many crimes, the authorities say. They have learned that for many months past his headquarters have been patronized by many women both married and single whose names are now in the possession of the district attorney and detectives. When the negro was arrested detectives searched his house and confiscated a wagon load of bottled drugs, instruments and other paraphernalia, much of which will figure in the case.

**Later Departure From Chicago for Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.,**

Via the North-Western Line. The Through Sleeping Cars for Manistique and Sault Ste. Marie, which have been leaving Chicago at 8:00 p. m., daily, except Sunday, now leave at 10:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday, thus affording connection with trains arriving in Chicago at a late hour. The only through sleeping car line between Chicago and "The Soo." For tickets, and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Ry.

**Many School Children are Sickly.**

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Childrens Home, New York. Break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing kidney and bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Schulze Bros. druggist.

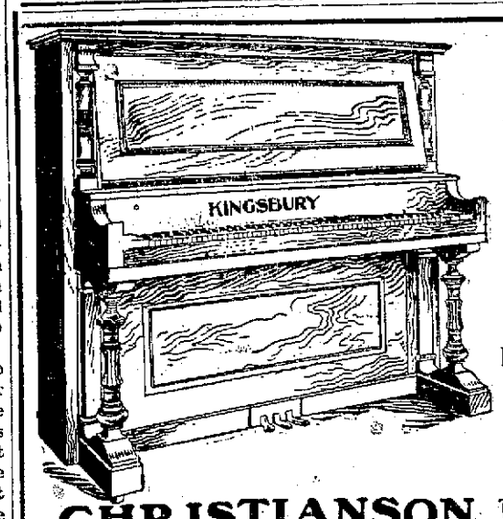
DISTRESSING STOMACH DISEASE.

Permanently cured by the masterly power of "South American Nervine Tonic." Invalids need suffer no longer, because this great remedy can cure them all. It is a cure for the whole world of stomach weakness and indigestion. The cure begins with the first dose. The relief it brings is marvelous and surprising. It makes no failure; never disappoints. No matter how long you have suffered, your cure is certain under the use of this great health-giving force. Pleasant and always safe. Sold by Schulze Bros., druggist, Racine, Wis.

**If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth.**

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

It is the best of all.

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Buggy Tops, Cushions and repairs. As we have increased our capacity fully ten times in the past few weeks enables us to easily handle a greater amount of business. Our stock also contains the best kind of Harness, Robes, Blankets, Whips, and all kinds of horse goods.

REPAIRING OF
BUGGY TOPS AND HARNESS
AWNINGS MADE TO ORDER AND UPHOLSTERING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

DEAD! That Dear One Gone on Ahead.

It is nice and proper to know that we can perpetuate the memory by the erection of something that is everlasting.

WHITE BRONZE is LIGHT GREY in color.

For DURABILITY, PRICE and ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN it is absolutely ahead of any marble or granite

Drop a postal card to
E. GILLET, 1123 Washington Ave., Racine, Wis., for full information.
Over 200 designs, &c.

The children cross? No. It's your liver that's cross. Take away liver ugliness with a good liver pill—

Ayer's

# The SOUTHERNERS

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY,

Author of "Woven With the Ship," "Hohenzollers," "The Quiberon Touch," Etc.

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[CONTINUED.]

## CHAPTER XXVII.

THE RETURN OF THE REGIMENT.

IT was a pleasant morning in October when the steamer from Montgomery drew up at the wharf with the regiment on board. There was a great concourse of people on the dock and in the nearby streets. Two or three companies of young boys and old men, home guards, in cheap, ill fitting uniforms, were there to welcome them, and there was a regiment from General Maury's command at the Spanish fort at Blakely to do them honor. The rest of the crowd was made up of hoary grandfathers, little children and women. The troops on the shore presented arms as the debarkation of the regiment began.

A regiment! Was that handful a regiment? A faint attempt to raise a cheer ended in a groan. First came the lieutenant in command, a mere boy, who had been a private when he went forth. There were tears in his eyes, he stepped unsteadily, his sword trembled in his hands, his voice broke as he gave the words of command. Close after him came a little squad of men carrying the flag, a mere tattered, blood stained rag now, drooping down the staff in the still air. Then on a litter, carried by some of the soldiers, came the prostrate figure of young Pleasants, the heroic lieutenant colonel. His foot was bandaged, and the wound and exposure had brought on a relapse of his fever. He had strength enough left to prop himself upon his arm and turn his gaze listlessly toward the crowd.

Then came the wounded who were able to march—men with their heads tied up, men with their arms in improvised slings, men leaning on human crutches, men with bandages over their eyes, led by others, and then the well men—only by contrast could these haggard, broken fellows be called well—perhaps 100 of them. The whole body did not number 150. Their patched, tattered uniforms were covered with dust; they were worn and faded beyond recognition. The faces of the men were gaunt and weather beaten, but the gun barrels were bright, the bayonets still sparkled in the sun. They had gone forth, not quite three years before, some 1,100 strong; they came back 150 weak.

A drum and fife belonging to them struck up as the little company, in the midst of ghastly silence, crossed the gangplank. The remains of the field music made a brave effort to cheer the men, and the tune that rang over the silent crowd was the old sweet one, "Listen to the Mocking Bird." The two men played a few bars of it, but it was too much for them. The music stopped suddenly.

The heads of the men of the regiment dropped on their breasts as the memories of their first passage down Government street—the day they went away, so young, so hopeful and so strong—came upon them, staggering over the same highway on that day. Tears streamed from their eyes. They were home, all that was left of them. It was good to be home again. A groan burst from the crowd. The regiment proceeded slowly a little way up the street, the people swarming about it.

There, on the porch at Annandale, as they had seen her as they marched away, stood Mary Annan—no; not the same, for then she was gay and joyous; now she was bowed with grief and arrayed in the garments of mourning. With her were Mrs. Peyton and her daughter and old Mrs. Pleasants. Hamilton's father had gone to the front. The boy was to be taken there, and his mother had come to meet him. They, too, were in the same somber garb, and they made a striking group, a black dot against the white walls of the old house. The women in the street were pressing hard upon the soldiers now. Cries and appeals rang along the street.

"Jack, Jack! Is it you?"

"Oh, thank God, you've come back!"

"Has any one seen my son?"

"Oh, where is my husband?"

"Tell me, where did you leave my Will?"

And so on in a confused medley of heartbreaking appeals.

The ranks were invaded now. They were broken. The march was stopped. The regiment was home and in the arms of the women.

They carried Pleasants into the hall at Annandale. And lying there on the litter he told how Bob Darrow had led the charge. He was ill, faint, but he must tell his story. Dr. Venosste, who had come to do what he could for him, bade him speak on at last.

"I was right by his side when he fell," he said. "We led the last charge, you know, Miss Mary."

He addressed the young woman, recognizing her right above the others to hear the story.

"And the next day I sent a party to look for him, as the field was ours."

"Did they find him," asked the girl, "or his—body?"

"No, Miss Mary. There had been a fire near where he fell that had swept away a good part of the forest on the hill. They"—

He stopped, not liking to continue the ghastly recital.

"Did they find anything?"

"There were many other bodies there. They found—evidences of those. His might have been among them."

"But his watch—that would not burn—or"—

"They found nothing—nothing that gave any clew."

"Was he dead when you left him?"

"I don't know; I think not. But hard hit, yes."

"How dared you leave him?" she cried suddenly.

"I was driven off, Miss Mary. God knows I'd cheerfully have died for him or with him."

"And how dare you speak so to him, Mary Annan, you cruel, selfish woman?" cried Pink, aflame. "Hamilton, what did you go back for?"

"Pink, dear," said the young man, flushing faintly, "I seized the flag from Darrow's failing hand. He gave it to me. He said, 'Save the flag!' A little knot of our men rallied around me and stood there on that slope until they were shot down, all but me. I was alone. We were beaten back. I thought it better to save the flag, so I turned and walked down the hill. A bullet struck me"—

"What then?" cried his mother breathlessly.

"Then I crawled with the flag until I brought it back."

"They didn't fire upon you?"

"Not when they saw me crawling away."

"Forgive me," cried Mary Annan, kneeling down by him and pressing a kiss on his hand. "You are a hero, like all the men of the south, like General Darrow was. Do you think he may have escaped?"

"It is hardly within the bounds of possibility, Miss Mary. Still I can't say. You ought to be proud of him. He loved you so."

"Did you give him my letter?" whispered the girl as she knelt beside him.

"Yes," whispered the young officer softly.

Something in the situation caused the others to draw back a little as she questioned him.

"And did he—was he—what did he say—or do?"

No one heard the answer. Pleasants would have spared her if he could, but there was something in her glance that compelled the truth.

"It broke his heart," he said, feeling for her sorrow. "It struck him down as surely as the Yankee bullet on that Sunday evening."

Mary Annan slipped down and fell upon her face, hearing and seeing nothing more.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

PEYTON POINTS OUT THE WAY.

IT was the afternoon of the 4th of August, 1864, in the cabin of the U. S. steamer sloop of war Hartford, carrying the flag of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, Captain Percival Drayton commanding.

"Well, Drayton," said the admiral, looking up from the chart at the officer sitting near him in the cabin, "I think we have done everything we can do in the way of preparation, and nothing now remains but to put the affair to the test."

"Yes, sir," answered Drayton, a tall, thin, dark, swarthy, full bearded sailor, the able commander of the Hartford and Farragut's fleet captain, as brave an officer as ever sailed a ship. "I can think of nothing to add to the instructions you have prepared."

"The ships are to go in pairs, lashed together," continued the admiral slowly, rehearsing his orders to see if anything further occurred to him, "the weaker vessels on the port hand. If one ship is disabled by the enemy's fire the other will be able to carry her past the forts, I trust. Then the tide will be at flood in the morning and we could almost drift in were the process not a little too slow. And I count upon the tide turning the percussion caps of the torpedoes away from the ships. The four monitors will go to starboard and ahead of the fleet and engage the forts at close range. The two heavier single turret ones will then proceed to engage the Tennessee, while the double turret Mississippi river monitors will lie off the fort and cover our passage. We have had word that the Pensacola and the Tecumseh will be here this afternoon—thank God! I was mortified to death to find the army ready to begin this morning and we not able to carry out our part of the programme as agreed."

"Waiting will do the soldiers no harm, sir," said Drayton, "and I hardly think it would be prudent to venture until all the fleet be here. The odds are heavy against us as it is."

"Yes, yes; I suppose you are right. I don't fancy these iron pots myself, Drayton, but in this instance we must have them," replied Farragut thoughtfully, with a sailor's natural reluctance to yield to monitor or ironclad any superiority to the beautiful wooden ships on which he had served, been trained and one of which now bore his flag.

The time was the transition period between wood, sails, steam and iron, and while sails were doomed it was not yet quite certain that the oak timbers would give way to the iron beam, or the broadside frigate to the turret raft.

"Yes, admiral," assented the captain, "you see there is the ram, you know, and the gunboats. After we get past the forts we will have to deal with those."

"Of course."

"To my mind they are the most dangerous obstacles to our attempt. They'll rake the life out of us in that narrow channel."

"Yes, they will, if they are well handled, as they are sure to be. Well, we'll have to grin and bear it as best we can. Once get our broadsides to bear on the gunboats we'll make short work of them."

"And the Tennessee, sir?"

"We can't make any different plans as to her. Old Buck is a fighter, you know. He isn't going to wait for our passage; he's going to be in the thing from the beginning, if I know him."

"Quite so, sir. May I ask what you propose to do with him?"

"Why, fight him, of course!" exclaimed the admiral. "Mob him! Throw every ship upon him that can get a blow in."

"The wooden ships, sir?"

"Certainly; ram him with those and hammer him to pieces with the heavy guns of the monitors and our own broadsides."

"It will be wood against iron, sir," remarked the captain thoughtfully.

"Yes, I know that, except for the monitors."

"The day of the wooden ship is about over. I suppose in the end iron will win," observed Drayton.

"Yes, I suppose so, but not in my day—not tomorrow, anyway," replied the admiral confidently. "I feel perfectly certain we can attend to the Tennessee all right. We'll just work at her until we sink her by sheer weight of numbers."

"Provided she doesn't sink some of us before that."

"I've counted upon that, Drayton. I expect to lose some of my ships, probably some under the guns of the fort and possibly some from the Tennessee, but we shall have enough left to complete the work, never fear. That's a risk that every flag officer must run. And a lost ship counts for little beside a battle gained," said the admiral philosophically. "Notwithstanding, I fervently pray all may pass safely."

"And as to the fire of Fort Gaines, admiral?"

"Too far off for any damage to us."

"And the torpedoes?"

"We'll face them too. If we can pass through the open channel near the fort, we may escape from them."

"And if not?"

"I don't care that," snapping his fingers, "for them! By the way, I think we'd better have Peyton in here for a final look at this chart. Will you"—

"Certainly, sir," said Drayton, anticipating the request and stepping to the door of the cabin. "Orderly," he called out, "pass the word for Lieutenant Peyton to report to the admiral in his cabin."

In a few minutes a young officer descended from the deck, opened the door of the cabin, stepped within and saluted.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Peyton," said the admiral genially. "Sit down, sir. But, first, will you tell the orderly to send Freeman here?"

"Ah, Freeman," continued the old sailor as the pilot of the fleet came into the cabin, "come around here, both of you, where you can see this chart. These are the jottings you made on the old government chart, I believe, Freeman?"

"Yes, sir," answered the pilot respectfully.

"You think they are right, do you?"

"As near as my memory serves, sir. It has been some time since I was in Mobile bay, admiral."

"It won't be long before you will be in once more, I fancy, Freeman," interrupted the admiral.

"Yes, sir; I hope not," answered the pilot, smiling broadly and pointing to the chart again. "There was the channel, gentlemen, but shoals change, and these waters are treacherous. Still that's the best information I can give you from memory."

"No one can do better than his best," said the admiral. "Now, Mr. Peyton, I wish you would take a look at these shoal lines and give us your opinion on them. You were born here, I recollect, and perhaps you may be able to give us some additional information which will be helpful. I don't mind telling you, gentlemen, that, God willing, I am going in in the morning."

The young officer could not repress a sudden movement which the observant admiral instantly detected.

"My boy," he said, "I feel for you. I know something of how you must feel. When I came up the Mississippi to New Orleans, my own sister and many of my relatives were in the city. I dreaded the idea that I might be obliged to fire upon them at any moment. I met your father in the Mexican war. I know he will give us a hard fight."

"Yes, sir," said the young man proudly, "he is as brave as a lion."

"I have no doubt of it," returned the admiral kindly, "and it is hard to think that you must fire upon his fort, but it is a thing that a great many men have had to do. I myself am a southern man, born in Tennessee. I lived in Louisiana when I entered the service. My wife's people are all Virginians too. If there had been an amicable separation between the sections, I might, I would, have gone with the south, but when war came my course was clear to me. But don't you think it didn't hurt me to turn my guns against my own people, my wife's people! Eh, Captain Drayton?"

"Indeed it does, sir," feelingly answered Drayton, who was from North Carolina. "I can well remember my own sensations when I took the Pawnee in at Port Royal. You know, my brother commanded one of the forts there."

"And my brother is on the Tennessee, admiral," said Peyton.

"Is he indeed?" said the admiral. "Well, Admiral Buchanan will give him plenty to do, if I know him, and us too, and we'll try to see that he has an opportunity to do all he wants. I'm just aching to meet him and have things out. Strange, Drayton, that the four men in this cabin should all be southerners in arms against the south."

"Not against the south as a south, admiral, if you will permit me," replied Drayton quickly, his face flushing—his northern ties were much more intense than the admiral's—"but against any section which seeks to disrupt the Union. Believe me, there is a difference."

"Yes," said the admiral thoughtfully. "I see that there is. You are right."

"It's not that I have the slightest animosity toward the south, sir. On the contrary, I love her. She is in my mind like a child who tries to run away from her home and gets lost and we have to bring her back even"—

"Even if we batter her to pieces in the bringing," interrupted the admiral, smiling.

"Well, of course these things will happen. I have to punish my own children sometimes," commented the flag captain.

*"Good afternoon, Mr. Peyton," said the admiral.*

"Well, gentlemen, I think it is pretty much over now. I thought it was practically over after Vicksburg and Gettysburg, but Chickamauga gave them a lift. Now I am sure of it."

"The south has only been beaten by her own sons, sir," cried Peyton suddenly.

"Well, not exactly," laughed the admiral. "We four happen to be southern men, but Grant, Sherman and Sheridan and some of the rest can't lay claim to the happy title. However," lifting his glasses, "let's to the chart. You know this harbor?"

"Yes, sir. I have sailed over every fathom of it, I believe," answered Peyton.

"What in?"

"My own sloop, sir."

"And not alone, I'll be bound," chuckled the admiral amusedly, as he scanned the chart.

"No, sir," said Peyton, paling visibly under the brown of his cheek.

"With many a young girl for a shipmate, I'll warrant," continued the older man, not heeding the other's agitation as he scrutinized the chart.

"With one, sir. My—an old friend, sir."

Peyton bit his lip to keep from trembling at the recollection of the happy but vanished past.

"Forgive me, lad," said the old sailor, looking quickly up at him, as he remarked his changed voice, touched by the reticence with which Peyton spoke of that one, a reticence which conveyed a great deal to the quick apprehension of the admiral—"forgive me. I didn't mean to call up recollections of that kind."

"There is nothing to forgive, sir," answered the young officer quietly. "I put all that out of my mind when I refused to resign and came north to follow the flag."

As the admiral gazed at Peyton the old man's ready sympathy, apparent in his expressive face, almost unmanned him. He mastered his feelings, however, and turned to the chart.

"That chart appears to be all right, sir, so far as I can make it out," he said at last, after scrutinizing it carefully. "I think there is a little more water here and not quite so much there, pilot," he added, turning to the officer and pointing at different places.

"You may be right, Mr. Peyton," answered the pilot.

"I used to notice that right there was pretty shoal and it used to be deeper here. In its main features, however, I think your lines are very accurate."

"That's good!" exclaimed the admiral. "Now as to the obstructions. You have been up there two or three times at night. You never saw any obstructions close under Fort Morgan?"

"No, sir, never; at least, no evidence of them. The piles come down there to starboard," pointing, "but the waters are shoal there; we could not pass anyway. Of course, there is a triple line of torpedoes right across the channel except that space under the guns of the fort to the eastward of that buoy, about 250 yards across, I take it, which seems to be a clear channel. We sunk the buoys, but I doubt if we have damaged the torpedoes any."

"They've left that space open for blockaders, of course," said Drayton.

"Well, we'll run our own blockade in the morning in spite of ships, fort or torpedoes. You have been in Fort Morgan, Peyton, I suppose, in the old days?"

"Yes, sir. Many times."

"How is this plan of it?" thrusting another paper toward him.

"That is the way it used to be, as I recall it. Of course, they may have done a great deal to it since then."

"And the water battery you say is right there?"

"Yes, sir. It masks the curtain that looks to the northwest between these two bastions. Its guns bear square across the channel."

"And the fort has a raking fire on us until we come abreast of it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Freeman," said the admiral, turning to the pilot, "you know just how to take us in tomorrow morning?"

"Yes, admiral."

"You will be in the maintop, as usual?"

"Yes, sir. That's the best place for me. I can communicate with the deck by the speaking tube along the mast, and I can direct our consort, the Metacomet, by hand."

"I shall be right beneath you," said the admiral, "and in touch with you. By the way, I think it would be just as well for us to take the tender and go up above Sand island and take a final look at things this afternoon. Drayton, will you oblige me by seeing that the necessary signals are made? I shall want you and Watson to go, and you might call the commanding officers of the other ships to go with us. That will do, Freeman. No, wait a moment, Peyton; I want to speak with you," he added, as the others left the cabin.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

A PROMOTION DECLINED.

"PEYTON," said the admiral thoughtfully, "I have been thinking hard about your case, and if you like I will detach you from the Hartford and send you over to the Pembina, which is to remain outside. You will have plenty to do on her, as the squadron I leave behind will engage the works south of the point to make a diversion in our favor."

"What, admiral!" cried the young man. "Relieve me from my station on the day of battle! Take me out of action! Sir! Why—I"— He sprang to his feet, his face flushed with indignation. "I don't understand you, sir!" he burst out.

The admiral leaned back in his chair and eyed him narrowly, with a glance that seemed to pierce through and through him.

"You cannot mean it, sir!" Peyton continued hotly. "It's—it's—saying that we know you, sir, and love you, one would almost say it was an in"—

"Hold on, my lad!" said the admiral quietly. "Your father commands that fort. Your brother is on the Tennessee. The place is sacred in your memory, for I take it, from what you say and

*He sprang to his feet, his face flushed with indignation.*

I find what I have heard, that it is associated with one even dearer to you. There is no dishonor in my proposition. I am giving you a chance in one sense. In its way it is a promotion. I can give you the command of the Pembina. You have shown your devotion to the cause by your recent search for torpedoes and mines in the channel. I don't want to compel you to do violence to your feelings."

"Admiral Farragut," said Peyton impetuously, forgetting in some part the distinction of age and rank which lay between them, "my feelings have nothing to do with my duty. My father did everything to keep me for the south—my mother, my sister and—the woman I was engaged to marry, but I broke away. Your own letter to me came in the nick of time, sir, although I had already decided. Father in his excitement and anger said things that perhaps he did not mean."

"I am sure he didn't," broke in the admiral kindly.

"But, sir, he'd rather see me dead, I am sure, a thousand times, than have me accept your offer. By heavens, sir, I'd rather be a lieutenant on the Hartford in this action than the captain of the Wabash or the Colorado out at sea! They, my people, haven't any love left for me, no affection, but if they had it would wither if I did this. No, sir! If you leave the choice to me, and you would not order me away surely, under such circumstances, I stay with you."

"That's well said," cried the admiral heartily. "I knew how it would be. It would have broken my heart, boy, if you had gone. Besides, I want you. I need you here."

"Thank you, sir."

"Freeman is our only pilot. Should anything happen to him your services will be invaluable. I shall want you on deck directly beneath me during the action. I will arrange with Captain Drayton that you are freed from duty with your division. You can carry my orders to the different parts of the ship, if I have any to give, and you will be on hand to take Freeman's place and pilot us in if anything happens to him."

"Thank you, sir," said Peyton, greatly relieved. "I shall be ready."

"And by the way," added the admiral, "I want you to go with us in the tender when we reconnoiter the forts this afternoon. Perhaps you can give us some more information about the situation."

"Aye, aye, sir."

There was a knock on the door of the cabin at that instant.

"Come in," called the admiral. An ensign entered and saluted.

"Captain Drayton's compliments, sir, and he says the Pensacola and Tecumseh have been signaled to seaward; they'll be here by seven bells, sir."

"Very good, Mr. Brownell," said Farragut as the officer saluted and vanished. "That settles it! We'll go in in the morning sure! Now, Mr. Peyton," he continued, resuming his formal address, "direct the officer of the deck to let me know as soon as the Cowslip (the tender) is alongside and the captains have assembled. Meanwhile bid him see that I am not disturbed, unless matters of great importance come up, until I return on deck."

As Peyton followed the ensign out the admiral was left alone in his cabin.

## CHAPTER XXX.

IN THE WARDROOM OF THE HARTFORD.

EIGHT bells had struck on the flagship. In the wardroom of the Hartford the officers of the ship not on watch were congregated around a long table running the full length of the room. At the head of the table sat Kimberly, the executive officer. Near him was Watson, Farragut's gallant flag lieutenant, while Peyton sat about midway down. Pens, ink and paper were strewn over the table, and every man was busy writing—every one but Peyton, that is.

It was remarkably still in the wardroom. Scarcely a sound was heard above the deep breathing of the men but the steady scratching of the pens, punctuated by an infrequent and suppressed sigh at intervals. They were writing to their wives, their children, their mothers, their sweethearts, their friends. Once in awhile a suspicious sniff might be heard or one of those violent blasts of the nose with which men shamefacedly seek to disguise their finer emotions. Sometimes the back of a hand or the tip of a finger went furtively to the corner of an eye. To use a handkerchief would have been a betrayal. Everybody saw or divined these motions, but nobody paid any attention.

They could enter into each other's feelings, and there was much sympathy in the silence. There would be time on the morrow to think of little but the battle. They were giving their thoughts to home now. They were writing those last precious words which, whether they lived or died, would stand for so much to those for whom they were destined; for they would be expressions of the heart in the face of possible or impending death, when all that is true in a man speaks forth to those he loves.

They were all writing, I have said, but Peyton. To whom should he write? he thought bitterly, as he held the pen idly in his fingers and stared at the white paper, from which the noble and beautiful face of Mary Annan, embodied in the flesh almost, such was the reality of his vision, seemed to smile up at him.

They were separated as widely as the east is from the west; nay, why use the ancient simile—why not write, as far as the north was from the south? Between them yawned a great chasm of war and carnage. The blood of slain armies, the cries of women and children, the antagonisms of four blasting years of terrible conflict intervened. Yes, something more. He had deceived her, had broken faith with her, gained her affection—ah, had he gained it, after all?—under false pretenses.

It had come to him in a roundabout way, while he had been on the blockade during the past year, that she had engaged herself to his rival and former friend, Bob Darrow. He had heard nothing of the fate of the latter. He knew little of what had happened in Mobile during those four years. Not a direct word had ever come to him from any one who had loved him. She might be dead, she might be wedded, for aught he knew. Oh, rather the former than the latter, he thought fiercely! If not in his arms, then in no other's, for he loved her still with a passion that surpassed her own.

He did not believe that she was dead. Some word, some warning of it, would have been dragged from the unknown by the compelling character of his feelings. He could not believe that she was married either. She was so much his own in his mind that the thought of marriage to another was almost like profanation. She must love him! The war must end some time. If he survived it and she still lived, he might find her again, persuade her to love him. They might be together once more and for life!

She had rejected him, of course. She had heaped scorn and contempt upon him. Well, from her point of view he had deserved it. She had looked at him on the porch as if she could have killed him. Had her eyes been arrows he might have been slain, so hate envenomed had been their glance. Yet he remembered that when Darrow, inspired by her mordant words, had moved forward to strike him unresistingly she had blindly interfered. Why that?

He sat there still with his pen idle in his hand while his shipmates wrote. Should he write to her? Would she care? Would she read what he had written? If he were alive, no; if he were dead, yes, perhaps. Well, if he survived the action matters would be as they had been before, and if he fell she might some day care for a letter from his hand. He would write to her after all.

He drew a sheet of paper before him, lifted the pen again and found himself facing another question. What should he say to her? Should he explain, should he appeal, should he justify himself? Nay, to attempt these things would be useless. Thinking deeply, he resolved what he would do.

"Take," he wrote, "whatever may be your future, dear, the memory of an affection such as comes to few women. It can neither hurt nor harm you now. And remember"—he could not avoid this one sentence of exculpation—"that if I had not been true to my duty, if I had not followed the path where honor led, the affection which I ask you not to forget would have been an insult, not an honor, to any honest woman. And I beg you again to forgive that one kiss on the porch. I have not forgotten it. It seemed to me at that moment that you almost loved me. The touch of your lips has abided with me. I shall take it out into eternity. The mocking bird has never sung in my ear without bringing your picture, your cheek with the color coming, the rise and fall of your bosom, your eyes ashine in the darkness and looking love into mine. The song reminds me of you, Mary Annan. Ah, well is it named the 'Mocking Bird!' This is all. I would not tire you. This is only to ask you to remember; but, whether you do or not, it is nevertheless that on the eve of a great battle, with death looking me in the face, I have told you the truth only, but not all of it. No words can frame, no paper hold, that which is in my heart. Good night, goodby, and God bless you!"

It was a brief letter, but the most indifferent woman could not have read it unmoved; it breathed a passion that would live, and the most heedless memory could not forget it.

There was something else to be done. There were others to whom his mind turned. His mother, his sweet faced, soft voiced young mother! His heart had many a time quivered at the recollection that she had pleaded for him on the porch. And so he wrote to her too. There were words for Pink and Willis, appeals that they would think of him kindly and try to understand his position. Indeed he had never forgotten Willis for the impulsive yet generous action which had prevented him from leaving home without a single friendly word. He loved the boy, a man now and supporting his flag on the mighty Tennessee. There was his father too. What did the stern, implacable old man think of him now?

War is a great dispeller of animosities of one kind. Or it may have been peculiar to this particular war that it beat down hatreds and men saw things more clearly in the mist and smoke of battle than in the sunlight of peace. He wondered if, from the ramparts of Fort Morgan, his father had watched the ships with a thought of him as often as he had looked at the fort from the deck of the Hartford. When he had rowed cautiously up the channel to reconnoiter the torpedo line a few nights since, he had almost felt impelled to turn his boat into the wharf back of the fort in the bay and run to the old man and beg, if not for forgiveness, for a kindly word of greeting.

He finished the letters, inclosing Mary Annan's in the one addressed to his mother, begging her to read and deliver it, and then he abandoned himself to his thoughts. Most of the other men in the wardroom had finished their letters by this time as well. Those who had completed the task sat silent for awhile, staring at the table, loath to speak. Finally Kimberly broke the silence.

"Here, fellows," he said, "this will never do! We'll go into action in a blue funk if we don't brace up. Somebody start up a song. Now, dash it all, Whiting," he continued, as a young ensign started to sing 'Home, Sweet Home,' not that, not tonight anyway. Let us have 'The Bay of Biscay, O!' Give us a regular old timer. That's right!" he cried as the ensign's clear voice rose in the room. "Now men, all of you, come in in the chorus," beating time. "Heave away! That's it!"

They were glad of the relief afforded by the song, which seemed to shatter the quiet and gloom which hung over them. One song started another. Presently some one told a story, and a second capped it with another. The room was filled with laughter and merriment for an hour. Presently the black steward of the wardroom came in with a pitcher of water and a rare piece of ice.

"No whisky or liquor tonight, lads," said Kimberly gayly. "We'll drink the sweetest toast in the purest liquid. It is getting late. We have had our hour of sadness and our hour of fun. I'll give you a toast—the Saturday night toast. Come, everybody, take a glass. What, Peyton, are you going?"

"Yes, Kim," answered Peyton, "I—I—I think I'll go up on deck and relieve Yates. He has a wife, you know, and he can drink the toast. I—I—I don't need to."

"We'll drink it for you, old man!" cried Heywood, the marine officer, clapping him affectionately on the shoulder.

"And, my lad," said Kimberly, grasping his hand, "we know the circumstances, of course. We feel for you. We wish somebody else was in command of that fort."

"I don't," said Peyton sternly. "My father will put up a fight that will make your hair turn gray, and that's what you want. And I reckon my brother will keep up his end on the Tennessee too."

"Before we drink the toast, fellows," said Watson, "let's give three cheers for the Peytons—the old man in the fort, the boy on the Tennessee and our own messmate on the Hartford. Thank God, there is good fighting blood in all of them."

The little room rang with cheers as Peyton sprang up the companion ladder with a heart so full that he could scarcely contain himself. As Yates, happy to be relieved, came tumbling down below, Peyton, leaning over the hatchway, heard Kimberly give the immortal toast of the navy, "Sweethearts and wives—may the former soon be the latter and the latter al-

[illegible]

Boyd Peyton stood on the poop deck leaning against the Parrott rifle, still staring at the fort. A step sounded on the deck beside him, breaking his reverie. He turned to meet the admiral. The old man walked with as jaunty a step as if he had been a boy.

"Asleep or dreaming, Mr. Peyton?" he asked, smiling.

"Neither, sir; just watching Fort Morgan."

"How peaceful it looks! And you were thinking of"—

*A step sounded on the deck beside him, breaking his reverie.*

"Of my father and brother, sir; of home and mother, and Mary Annan up the bay."

The night, the silence, the loneliness, made the young man more communicative. The admiral inspired confidence and welcomed it. He had known Peyton ever since the latter graduated from the academy, and the younger man loved him with unusual affection, which the admiral reciprocated in full.

"Ah, that's her name, is it?" said the old sailor, gently and kindly. "Well, pray God that we may come through safely, and that there will be no more heartaches in homes than is absolutely necessary." He laid his firm, well shaped hand upon the young officer's shoulder in a kindly, sympathetic touch. "Keep a bright lookout, Peyton," he said at last, "and don't hesitate to call me if anything suspicious occurs. It would not surprise me if Buchanan came out with the ram to attack us at any moment. It would disappoint me dreadfully if he did, though. I want to catch him inside, now that we are ready, and finish up the whole job at one blow. Where's the ensign of the watch?"

"Forward, sir."

"When I was on the Essex, I remember, as a midshipman, just turned eleven years of age, I went to sleep lying on a gun carriage in a midwatch one night. The watch officer saw me, and instead of waking me up he actually covered me over with his jacket and let me sleep on," said the admiral reminiscently. "I ought to have been court martialed for it, but I've always been grateful to him, and I've never forgotten his reprimand either."

"No one on watch will sleep tonight, admiral."

"No, I suppose not. There are thoughts grim enough to keep them awake now. How's the wind?"

"Little enough, sir; but what there is is from the southwest."

"That is where we want it. Looks black over there too."

"Yes, sir; I think we shall get another squall of rain."

"Well, rain or shine, we go in with the flood in the morning. I think I shall turn in now, and as soon as your watch is over do try to get a little sleep. Remember that I, that we, that the country, needs the best there is in you tomorrow."

## CHAPTER XXXI.

### "BETTER IN THE MORNING."

A FEW days before the battle the Ivanhoe, a blockade runner, had been chased ashore under the guns of Fort Morgan, where she had been destroyed by some of the light draft gunboats of the fleet. While with a party of men from the fort, endeavoring to save some of her cargo, Beverly Annan had been struck in the abdomen by a piece of a shell. The wound was necessarily fatal. Mary Annan had been at once summoned from Mobile by telegraph and had come down to the fort on a tugboat, with Dr. Bampney and Hamilton Pleasants, now a colonel on General Maury's staff. Tempe was not allowed to come, but had remained at Annandale under the care of Mrs. Peyton and Pink.

Oh, the cruel, cruel war! It had robbed her of father and of the man who loved her; it had parted her from the man she loved, and now its ensanguined hands were reached out to take from her the last who could transmit her honored name. And he was only a boy, a child. She might have been spared this, surely. Her eyes blurred so with tears that she could not see, yet there was a thought in all her anguish—she hated herself for its lodgment in her mind—that with every passing hour she was drawing nearer to Peyton!

As they swept past the three Confederate gunboats they saw beyond them, between them and the channel, the great ironclad Tennessee rising above the gently tossing water like some black volcanic rock, stern, sinister, menacing, impregnable. The light smoke that curled around the top of the tall stack indicated that she had steam up, and the absence of the usual deck gear would have told a practiced eye that she was stripped for [illegible] They passed close to her, [illegible] Willis Peyton on the [illegible] recognized Mary Annan a[illegible] her escorts and lifted and waved his cap, wondering the while what had brought them down there.

They were very near the fort now. Presently they drew up at the landing, and a few minutes' toilsome walking over the shifting sandy shore brought them to the cavernous mouth of the sally port. Challenged there, they waited until the officer of the guard appeared and, recognizing them, conducted them into the fort and thence into the brick citadel proper. There General Peyton himself met them. He looked much as he had before the war—a little older, a little whiter, a little grimmer: that was all.

There was nothing but kindness in his face now, however. He had always loved Mary Annan. She had been almost like a daughter to him. Now that her own father had gone he felt like a father to her. Indeed he had hoped that he might be in that position to her some day before his boy turned his back upon the south and broke his father's heart. Ah, many a day had the old man mounted the rampart and stared at the ships, thinking of that lad who had gone away! General Peyton had loved Beverly Annan, too, for his father's and sister's sake as well as for his own, and it had grieved him sorely that the bright faced, proud hearted young lad should be stricken down.

"How is he?" cried the girl as soon as she saw the general.

The old man shook his head mournfully.

"Is there no chance, no hope?"

"My dear," he said, taking her hand in both his hands, "you are a soldier's sweetheart"—she winced at that—"and you are a soldier's sister. You must bear it! The poor boy! He is giving his all for the south and that flag," he added, lifting his hat as he looked up at the tall staff with the white starred blue St. Andrew's cross stretched over its red rippling folds.

"Yes, yes," said the girl; "the war is taking everything from me—everything! But where is he?"

"In the casemate out yonder," answered the general. "We have fitted it up as a hospital. Colonel Pleasants and Dr. Bampney, after you have seen him I wish you would come over to my quarters. I want you to stay with me until"—

He stopped suddenly with a significant pause which cut the girl to the heart.

"We have no spare room in the fort to speak of," continued the old man quickly, smiling a little, "but we can fix up a shakedown for you."

"Thank you, general, anything will do for me," said Pleasants; "I am an old campaigner, you know."

"Although I am not a campaigner," said Dr. Bampney, "I am old enough for anything to do for me too. We'll be with you presently."

The casemate was not an unpleasant place. The low arches that sprang almost from the floor had been freshly whitewashed. It was all neat and clean and the sunlight poured in through the open door. There were half a dozen cots in it. Over in one corner lay a sick soldier. The others were untenanted save for the one occupied by Beverly Annan. The surgeon, just then coming on his rounds, stood by the foot of the bed. A tall, gaunt artilleryman sat at the head fanning the patient. The boy lay with his eyes closed, his head thrown back, motionless; a low moan broke from his lips from time to time. He was as white as death and broken with suffering.

Mary Annan and the two men walked softly over to the bed. Something rose in her throat and seemed to choke her as she looked down at her little brother. He had been so bright, so handsome, so full of spirits, and now it was all come to this. Of all the men in that garrison her boy, her boy alone, had been stricken down, the lad who should have been at play at school. Now he would never play again. The impartial touch of war and death had been laid upon him.

As she leaned over the cot in spite of herself a sob broke from her lips. The sufferer heard it and opened his eyes.

"Sister Mary," he whispered, stifling a low moan like the brave little soldier he was, "don't cry. It doesn't hurt so very much, does it, doctor? And he says—he says—I will—be better"—the boy bit his lip as a paroxysm of pain shook his body, to keep from crying out—"better in the morning. Won't—I, doctor?"

"Yes, my boy," said the physician, biting his own lip in turn, "I hope so. I think so. I am sure of it."

"Who is that with you? I can't see very—well, Sister Mary."

"It's Colonel Pleasants and Dr. Bampney."

"Gentlemen," said the lad—and what a gentleman he was himself, the two men thought—"I'm glad to see you. You will—excuse me for—not—getting up? It—was good—of you—to come down here—to see me. Where—is father, Mary?" he said suddenly, with a little bewildered stare. "I—I—want him. Why doesn't he—come too?"

The girl looked at the two men in hopeless agony. The old clergyman knelt down by the boy's bedside and took his hand in both his own.

"You will have your father in the morning, my son," he said softly, understanding, as they all did, the doctor's meaning.

"Is that you, Dr. Bampney? Father—I will see him—in the morning. 'Our Father'—that is what you taught me—when I was a boy—in your Sunday school."

[illegible] the old man, "'Our Father.'"

"Say it, doctor."

The two voices, the old one leading, the other feebly following, sorrily uttered [illegible] prayer. Pleasants [illegible] his hands. The [illegible] mate, [illegible] Mary Annan knelt, too, and buried her head in the bedclothes by her brother's side.

"That's a—good prayer, doctor," said the boy after a long silence. "Oh, how—this—hurts me! But—I—will—be—better—soon. Won't—I?"

"Yes, my boy, better soon."

"I must bear it—too—mustn't I—because I—am—a soldier—a—man—an—Annan—bear it—for the honor—of the south—for—the cause—I love? Don't cry, Sister Mary. It will—be all—right in the—morning."

He lifted his hand weakly and dropped it on her bowed head.

"Annan," said the doctor, coming into the room, "here is the general coming to see you."

"Beverly, my boy," said Colonel Peyton, looking down at him gravely and tenderly—it might have been his own son he looked upon—"how do you feel now?"

"Much the same, sir," said the boy, making a pitiful effort to salute; "it's a great—honor for—the—general to come—visit a private, sir."

There was that in that room that leveled all distinctions of rank.

"We are not general and private now, lad. You are just the son of my dear old friend. I have come to say good"—the general hesitated a moment, "good night to you."

"I am glad—it isn't good—by, sir. I—I—don't want—to die now. I want to—live and do more for the south. If I'd only—got my wound—in battle, when I—was doing something."

"Never mind, my boy," said the old man, "you are wounded under your flag, in the service of your country. Nothing could be more noble."

"Thank you, sir. Oh, doctor—can't you give—me something so—that I can get a—little sleep? It—hurts so! And—it hurts Sister Mary—to see me suffer."

"I will give you something," said the doctor, turning away, "and perhaps you can sleep."

"Good night, general."

The old general went to the head of the bed, hesitated a moment, stooped down and pressed his lips upon the boy's brow.

"Good night, my boy, and God bless you."

Followed by Pleasants, he walked slowly and sadly through the door and stood outside the casemate listening.

"Now, Annan," said the doctor, coming back, "drink this, and then perhaps you can get a little sleep."

"You will—stay with—me, Sister Mary? And you, too, Dr. Bampney?" said the boy, as he quaffed the draft.

"We will not leave you," said the clergyman quietly.

"Never again," said Mary brokenly.

"You can't say that—Sister Mary. Because—when I—am well—I must go on duty—once more."

"Yes, when you are well."

"Sister Mary," said the boy, after a little pause, "won't you sing me something?"

She did not think she could frame a note with her sinking heart, yet what could she do?

"What do you wish me to sing, Beverly, dear?"

"Sing me—some of the songs—you used—to sing."

"Which one?"

"The 'Mocking Bird.'"

God, who had given her the voice, gave her the power to use it. How she did it she could not tell. Kneeling there by the bed, she sang the old song, the song that brought up the days of the past; the song of the man who had loved her and was gone—who

*As she leaned over his cot a sob broke from her lips.*

had died on the hills of Chickamauga—and the other man she loved on the ship beneath the alien flag. It brought back days of happiness and hours of joy, sweet dreams of the past. Low and clear and sweet as the notes of the bird the song rose in the air. Outside the casemate the two officers listened. The sentry on the ramparts stopped entranced. The men of the garrison, led by the artilleryman, crowded nearer, listening with beating hearts. Hats were removed from heads, and heads were bowed as the music rose and fell. As the last note died away the trumpet from the ramparts sounded retreat call and the colors came drooping gently down the staff.

Within the casemate all was silent.

"That's a good song," said Beverly faintly at last. "It almost makes—me [illegible]

[illegible]

"What shall it [illegible]"

"'My Faith Looks Up to Thee.' That's a good—hymn—doctor—for a soldier."

"Yes, it's a good one for anybody, Beverly."

There are harder things than fighting battles—things that women have to do. To sing that hymn, to keep the throat clear and the heart down, to sing in the face of death itself, with anguish gnawing at the soul—to lead a charge, to die on a field, were child's play by it. The boy listened with closed eyes and compressed lips. The woman sang with every fiber in her being vibrating with pain and grief, with despair accompanying the notes, yet she never stopped, nor faltered, her voice never broke. Honor and duty bade her sing, and she inflexibly followed their behests.

Rich and full rose the rare contralto voice with its deep note of passion. Mary Annan had never sung so well before, and she would never sing so well again perhaps. The words and music of the mighty hymn rolled through the casemate and out through the citadel of the fort, where the officers and men, wet eyed, listened in the twilight:

> "When ends life's transient dream,
> When death's cold, sullen stream
> Shall o'er me roll,
> Blest Saviour, then, in love,
> Fear and distrust remove;
> Oh, bear me safe above—
> A ransomed soul!"

How still he lay, she thought as she looked down upon him—how very still! Was it over? Had so ended life's transient dream for him? Not yet, O pitiful God; not yet! She lifted her hand to her throat. No; he was speaking!

"Thank you," he murmured, rousing himself a little. "I won't ask—you to—sing any more—Sister Mary. You must be—tired."

"I will sing more if you want me to, brother."

"No; I'm—going—to sleep now," he gasped out. "Do you remember how mother—used to have—us—kneel—at her—knee every night? I haven't—forgotten—that prayer. I always say it. We'll all—say it. And—then—I'll go—to—sleep and be—better—in the morning.

"'Now I—lay—me—down to—sleep. I pray—the—Lord'"—

The old doctor finished the prayer alone in the silence. The opiate the doctor had given the boy had at last taken effect, and the sufferer drifted out to sleep. He would be better in the morning.

Ah, how many sufferers have been cheered through long nights of pain by that sad, elusive hope—better in the morning!

To be continued.

## HUMOR IN HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

### Grave and Dignified Churchmen Can Enjoy a Joke.

Sessions of the House of Bishops are not altogether the solemn occasions the reverend nature of that body would indicate. At a recent meeting a difference of opinion developed into a rather lively contention, and one member after another, trying to relieve the situation, succeeded only in making the mess worse. At last the venerable Benjamin Clark, bishop of Rhode Island, arose in an attempt to pour oil on the troubled waters that only served to make a greater mixup than before.

Simultaneously with the Bishop's sitting down the following quotation was started on a quiet but appreciative passage through the meeting:

"And Benjamin's mess was five times that of the others."—New York Times.

### Some Big Dumb-bells.

Some pretty big dumb-bells are required to exhibit the strength of the modern strong man. A visit to a works where this line of business is specially catered to discovered some remarkable weights. A pair of single-grip dumb-bells with hollow balls weighed thirty-seven pounds each when empty and eighty pounds when filled with shot, which is the usual method of increasing the weight. A half bar bell, or double-grip dumbbell, weighed 240 pounds, while a full-sized fifteen-inch bar bell for a modern Hercules weighed 600 pounds when fully loaded. The record bell made by this firm was on an order for an eighteen-inch bar which weighed 316 pounds when empty. Besides these giant playthings, the standard sizes, from two pounds and upward, look like those designed for some kindergarten or pigmy race.

### The "Original Oklahoma Man."

The Payne Monument association has been organized in Oklahoma to erect a monument to perpetuate the memory of David L. Payne, the original Oklahoma man. He was born in Grant county, Indiana, Dec. 30, 1836, and died at Wellington, Kan., Nov. 28, 1884. He opposed the cattlemen and forced the government to open Oklahoma to settlement. During the winter of 1883 he and his colony of boomers made their winter headquarters in camp on the Chicaskia river, where Blackwell is now located. Payne county, Oklahoma, was named in honor of him.

### Marconi's Supreme Test.

A man named Vyvyan managed to send his name across the ocean the other day, but Marconi's apparatus will hardly stand the strain when the Males and Paulynes and Maymes get at it.

## COTTONSEED AS FEED.

### An Instructive Review of Experiments at Georgia Station.

Mr. [illegible], dairy editor of the [illegible] Farm and Home, in recently writing about cottonseed as a dairy feed, says:

"Professor Massey seems to be of the opinion that much of the sickness of cattle at the south is due to feeding so much cottonseed hulls and meal. This may be true, but it would seem that southern farmers have been a long time finding this out if it is true. It may be more a question of how the feeding is done rather than the amount fed. Cottonseed is a very concentrated foodstuff and should be always accompanied with sufficient hay or bulky fodder to give the stomach a mechanical chance to work up the meal or seed. Ruminants cannot comfortably handle meals and other concentrated feeds without some kind of bulky food to separate the meal in the stomach so the gastric juice can get at it.

"As there is a prevailing opinion at the south that cotton hulls are a cheap feed the Georgia station has been making some experiments along this line. A group of cows were fed seven days on 3,920 pounds ensilage, 2,240 pounds hulls, 420 pounds bran, 240 pounds cottonseed meal, the approximate value being $16.79. The value of the butter made during the seven days was $20.27; profit, $3.48.

"Second period same cows seven days were fed 7,000 pounds ensilage; value, $5.25; butter made, $19.29; profit, $14.04. Third period, same cows, seven days, 3,640 pounds hull, 500 pounds cottonseed meal; value, $16.40; value of butter, $23.64; profit, $7.24. Fourth period, same cows, seven days, 5,040 pounds ensilage, 280 pounds cottonseed meal; value, $7.28; value of butter, $23.12; profit, $15.84. These tests indicate that ensilage is the feed most to be relied on in that section.

"Give the above figures a close study and you cannot help coming to the conclusion that any man is only wasting his time and energy feeding cottonseed hulls to cows if milk is wanted. The cow is no more capable of making something out of nothing than a man is. She must have a sufficient quantity of good and nourishing food if she is expected to produce a profitable supply of milk. Hulls may help to keep her alive, but neither chemistry nor practice has a good word to say for this woody substance. Rather go to work right now and plan you a silo, big or little, as you can afford to build.

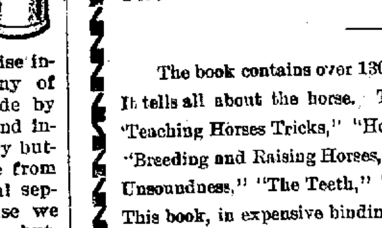
"If you are poor, then put more energy into your determination. Make up your mind to begin now and get up the materials and to keep at it until you have got enough lumber together to build the box if it takes a whole year. Anything rather worth having is worth working and waiting for, and the more of this you have to do the more you will appreciate the thing after you get it. Ensilage is a long way the cheapest of all cow feeds both for winter and summer."

### To Test Milker.

The United States agricultural department is preparing to make a test of a new Scotch milking machine which the inventor claims will milk six cows in twelve minutes. The apparatus can be attended by one man with power equal to one-half horse. The machine is said to be the most perfect yet produced. Major Alvord of the dairy division of the department estimates that it requires about 35,000 men, working ten hours a day each in the year, to milk the cows in the United States.

### Looking Up Now.

Ten years ago the annual value of Minnesota's dairy products was but $3,000,000. Today it is $20,000,000. The business was then looked down upon. Today it is looked up to, says E. K. Slater. Separate the dairy department from the food department, divorce it from politics, give us a board of control in touch with the real conditions, place in their hands an increased appropriation, appoint additional inspectors and then watch the business grow.




We have all encountered the wise individual who doesn't want "any of your dirty creamery butter made by milk delivered by everybody," and insists upon eating clean, pure dairy butter. If the dairy butter is made from cream separated by a centrifugal separator, well and good; otherwise we will choose the "dirty creamery butter," says Creamery Journal. If some of these fanatics could be present at the creamery and see the separator washed their ideas might undergo a change. It is a fact that the centrifugal separator does cleanse and purify milk. Any one may be convinced of this fact by noting the "mud" or "slime" which accumulates in the separator bowl after separating what is apparently clean milk. This waste matter is the heaviest portion of the milk and collects on the outside of the separator bowl cavity and remains there, as no way is provided for its escape. The substances in the milk arrange themselves in the revolving bowl according to their specific gravity—the heaviest, or the dirt, being thrown to the outside.

### What Makes Good Butter.

Good butter is not the result of any one particular point of superior excellence, but a combination of all the details. In methods of management conditions vary so much that no one set of rules will be applicable in all cases. It is very important to do what is necessary to be done at the right time and in the right manner.

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# Neighboring Correspondence

## Bristol

Bristol, March 16, 1903.

Harvey Hockney is moving on to one of John Hunt's farms.

Mrs. George Shumway is entertaining her sister of Chicago.

Miss Emma Castle is on the sick list.

Mrs. Alice Smith is visiting her parents Dr. Stevens and family.

Mrs. W. Butterick has purchased a house and lot from Joe Dixon.

Mrs. E. Pike, mother and daughter are visiting relatives in Chicago.

Mrs. Pringle of Genoa Junction is visiting her mother at this place.

Miss Kittie Struck has been entertaining her niece and nephew of Salem.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Watkins are planning a trip to California in the near future.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Anna Ramies and Chas. Haumersen of Racine.

## Raymond Center

Mr. C. Anderson has purchased the one hundred acre farm of G. G. Geterson in Raymond and will make this his future home.

## WANT INSANE ASYLUM

### Kenosha County Supervisors Think Institution is Needed-To Petition Board of Control.

Members of the Kenosha county board of supervisors are agitating the advisability of building a hospital for the insane in their county and in all likelihood will request the state board of control for the necessary permission to bring the matter before the county board. The records of the county show that at the present time there are fifty insane people from Kenosha county being cared for in the different asylums throughout the state and that for each patient the county is paying $50 per week. Sixteen of these fifty are confined in the Racine county asylum. The number of insane is increasing rather than diminishing and it is thought absolutely necessary that Kenosha county take some steps for their future care nearer home.

Notwithstanding the fact that an addition has recently been built to the asylum in Racine county, the pressure for more room is becoming more urgent every day and it is only a question of a very short time when those from Kenosha county will have to be removed to some other institution. The total cost of caring for the insane from Kenosha county is $3,900 a portion of which is paid by the relatives of those confined, but it is thought by the building of the asylum a great deal of this amount could be saved. Many from other counties could be brought to Kenosha and in a few years the asylum would be self sustaining.

Two years ago an effort was made to have an institution erected but at that time the state board of control refused to give their consent. A more favorable answer is confidently expected this time and every effort will be made to have buildings erected which will be amply able to care for the unfortunate insane from Kenosha and other counties for many years to come.

## KENOSHA PIONEER DEAD

### John Lucas, Educator, Farmer and Politician, Expires After Two Years Illness.

John Lucas, one of the oldest and best known Republican politicians in this part of the state, died Saturday morning, aged 61 years, at Kenosha. He succombed to dropsy after an illness of two years. He had been active as an educator, farmer and politician for many years and his long services in many offices makes him worthy of more than usual consideration. Deceased was born in Radnovshire, Wales in 1836. With his father and mother he came to America in 1842 and settled on a farm in Paris, where he grew to manhood. He completed his education in a university in Ohio and returning to Wisconsin in 1859, became one of the pioneer school teachers in the town of Brighton. Later in life he learned the carpenters trade and followed it for some time. He was also keeper of a hotel at Truesdell for some time. After this he became a farmer and settled in the town of Pleasant Prairie where he purchased a farm, residing there until he moved to Kenosha where he spent his declining years.

Mr. Lucas was identified with the Republican party for years, in fact ever since 1856 when he attended the convention which nominated John C. Fremont. He held the office of assessor in the towns of Pleasant Prairie and Paris for years, and for seventeen years he served as justice of the peace in Pleasant Prairie. He was also town clerk and town treasurer of the town and was a member of the county board for some time. For three years he was chairman of the board of supervisors. In 1873 he was elected sheriff and at the end of his term was re-elected. Since his residence in Kenosha he has represented his ward in the board of education and on the county board. Mr. Lucas was a member of the Kenosha lodge of Masons and of the Royal Arcanum. He is survived by four sons and two daughters.

## TEACHERS EXAMINATIONS

**Will be Held at Franksville, Union Grove and Burlington March 23—28.**

Teachers' examinations will be held at Franksville, March 23 and 24; Union Grove, March 25 and 26; Burlington, March 27 and 28. The following is the program:

FIRST DAY.

Forenoon Session, 8:00 to 12:00.—Arithmetic, Mental and Writing, Algebra, Reading, Spelling.

Afternoon Session, 1:00 to 6:00.—History, Physiology, American Literature, Agriculture.

SECOND DAY.

Forenoon Session, 8:00 to 12:00.—Grammer, Theory and Art, Manual, English Composition.

Afternonn Session, 1:00 to 6:00.—The Constitutions, Geography, Physical Geography, Orthoepy.

Applicants for the first grade certificates may write on the second day of any of the three sessions under the following program:

Forenoon Session.—English Literature, Geometry, Theory and Art.

Afternoon Session.—English History, Physics, Physical Geography.

The examination fee is $1.00. Bring writing materials with you. Special examinations will be given only for the best of reasons.

John J. Pettijohn, County Supt.

## BOILER'S LONG FLIGHT

### Explosion Sends Ton Fragment Through Air—Three Deaths May Result.

TOLEDO, O., March 16.—In a boiler explosion which wrecked a large portion of the East Toledo mills of the Republic Iron and Steel company today, one man was killed and two others burned so badly that they may die.

It will never be known how the accident occurred as the dead man was the only one near the boiler.

The top of the boiler, weighing a ton, was blown through the air for half a mile, hurtling just over the tops of twenty houses and finally gouging a hole fully 20 feet deep in the ground. Iron flues by the dozen were driven deep into the earth.

One entire end of the mill was blown out, causing a property damage of $40,000. It will take a month to repair the plant.

## FLORIDA BANK FAILS

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The First National bank of Florida at Jacksonville, Fla., was closed today by direction of the comptroller of the currency upon the report on an examination made by National Bank Examiner Charles A. Hanna, which showed the bank to be insolvent. National Bank Examiner J. W. Norvell has been appointed receiver.

The failure of the bank, it is said at the treasury department was due to losses which absorbed the entire capital and surplus, leaving a deficiency in assets, which are of a slow character and of poor grode, consisting largely of phosphate and lumber mill machinery, real estate, etc. The bank has liabilities of $375,182.

## CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

IOWA CITY, Ia., March 16.—Mrs. Gallagher, convicted of perjury in the trial of Charles Holada for the murder of her husband, was today sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In the presence of the members of the joint grievance committee of the conductors and trainmen's organization the count of the ballots cast by conductors and trainmen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad to determine whether the grievance committee shall be authorized to edclare a strike was begun this morning. Val Fitz Hatrick, third vice grand master of the Britherhood of Railroad Trainmen said the result would not ge known until late i nthe day.

CHEYNNE, Wyo.—If President Roosevelt carries out his plan to ride horseback from Larimie to Cheyenne, during the western trip troop A, W. N. G., of this place, will be detailed to escort him. A cowboy escort will also probably be provided. The 57 miles' run is filled with points of interest, including sove very rugged scenery.

WASHINGTON—Dr. Hardin, after his visit to Justice Day's home this morning, stated: "Justice Day spent a comfortable night and his condition is most encouraging this morning."

## DYNAMITE THAWING HAS DEADLY RESULT

**Two Men May Die as Outcome of Attempt to Break Up Ice Dam at Grand Rapids.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 16.—An Evening Wisconsin special from Grand Rapids, Wis., says:

Thomas Young lies near death's door and Archie St. Louis is in a critical condition the result of the explosion of ten pounds of dynamite at the Port Edwards paper mill, three miles south of this city. A huge ice dam had been gathering in front of the large dam crossing the river at this point and it was determined to blow it up with dynamite. The men had charge of the work and while thawing it the explosion occurred.

Huge ice jams have developed at various points on the river in this vicinity and if some of them do not give way in the course of a few hours the water will be backed up sufficiently to do considerable damage.

# TRAVELING MEN IN ANNUAL MEET

### Election of Officers and Reading of Papers by Post "A", T. P. A., at Business Men's Rooms.

### GEO. W. WILD HEADS THE ORGANIZATION

**Nearly One Hundred Members Now Enrolled—Finances in Flourishing Condition—State Convention at Sheboygan May 8 and 9.**

The annual meeting of Post "A" T. P. A., was held Saturday evening at the Business Men's rooms, and for a good rousing, whole souled session it was a record breaker. The meeting was called to order by President Chas. Knoblock, who in a near business like speech stated the purpose of the meeting. The regular order of business was gone through with. The reports of the chairmen of the different committees was read showing deep interest in the wellfare of the association. Each report being interesting and some new and novel ideas presented.

The report of the secretary showed the Post to be in a flourishing condition with a membership nearing the one hundred mark. The treasurer's report showed that the bank account of the Post was loaded for any emergency, except that of buying automobiles for the officers. The election of officers was then taken up which resulted as shown below.

The newly elected president, Mr. G. W. Wild was duly escorted to the chair and rounds of applause, and searched for cigars—Mr. Wild always equal to the occasion pushed the button and the waiter did the rest.

After the election of officers, considerable time was given to the good of the association in general, but Post A in particular. Mr. Wild had prepared a good lengthy speech for the occasion, taking for his topic "What is best, and what is not best." He had not got fairly started when a bold bad brother remarked if Millers' "Best" would be considered. This remark nearly caused a stampede, but order was finally restored by a vigorous use of the gavel. The president's remarks carried his listenens through many reminiscences of his travels in the wild and wooly west and of the many times he had to climb up to the first floor,—from the roof,—and go to bed by the light of a tallow candle stuck in a pop bottle.

Mr. J. F. Johnson, formerly fourth vice president of the National association was then called upon and he made a good speech taking for his topic "Wisconsin at Indianapolis." Mr. Johnson's form and figure is well known and familiar at all national conventions. He being from the Badger state will show those Hoosiers what a real Badger fight is. His remarks were full of many good points which, no doubt will stick out sharply at the Indianapolis convention.

Mr. Philbrook, one of the directors of the Post, had hastily prepared something more in the nature of an essay which he read, upon the subject "Much that is Expected." He was congratulated in being a philosopher deserving of a name.

The most humerous speech of the evening was made by R. B. Sigafoos, ex-president of Wis. T. P. A. He had for his subject, "How to win out." Mr. Sigafoos has traveled extensively and his knowledge of the world enabled him to make his talk very interesting. Those who fail to win should have heard this address. They would soon conclude that it is not best to put off till tomorrow what can be done the day after. The retiring president, Mr. Knoblock, then thanked the members for the many courtesies received at their hands. After singing "Auld Lang Syne" the meeting closed.

The state convention meets at Sheboygan May 8th and 9th. The following is a list of officers elected:

President—Geo. W. Wild.

1st vice Pres.—M. J. Higgins Jr.

2d vice Pres.—Wm. H. Perry.

3d vice Pres.—Boyd R. Adams.

Sec. and Treas.—Jas. S. Hendrie.

Directors—H. G. Hambright, John P. Davies, J. F. Bickel.

Chairman Railroad Com.—R. M. Boyd.

Chairman Press Com.—J. S. Hendrie.

Chairman Hotel Com.—Jos. Schroeder.

Chairman Legislative Com.—C. M. Hambright.

Chairman Employment Com.—F. W. McAnanny.

Chairman Sick and Relief Com.—J. F. Clancy.

Chaplain—D. S. Mills.

Physician—Dr. A. J. Williams.

Delegates to State Convention.—J. F. Johnson, J. S. Hendrie, L. W. Philbrook, C. Knoblock.

Alternates—R. B. Sigafoos, J. P. Davies, G. W. Wild, C. M. Hambright.

**$34.85 to California.**

To San Francisco, to Los Angeles, or to most any of the principal points in California.

Every day until June 15, 1903.

Via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Also low rates to hundreds of other points, west and northwest.

Ask nearest agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for additional information. Colonist folder free on request. F. A. Miller, general passenger agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago.

## WILLING TO LEAD HIS PARTY

**Clarence Snyder Pledges Certain Things if Given Democratic Nomination for Mayor.**

Racine, Wis., March 12th, 1903.

Democratic Electors of the City of Racine:

Gentlemen: The undersigned respectfully requests from the Democratic city convention, to which you are about to choose delegates, the honor of a nomination for the office of mayor of the City of Racine.

If named by your convention and elected by the people, he pledges untiring efforts for the accomplishment of the following objects:

1. Justice and fairness in local taxation.

2. Efficient and economical administration in all departments of the city government.

3. Improvement of all local conditions which make for urban cleanliness and public health, and the establishment of an approved system of free garbage collection and disposal.

4. Elimination within two years of the poles and overhead wires of telephone, telegraph and electric lighting corporations from public view, for the reason that their presence menaces the comfort and safety of our citizens, and so injures the appearance of the streets they occupy as to seriously depreciate the value of all residence and business property thereon. Even the street car system, local and inter-urban, should in the near future—at least within city limits—be operated by electric currents transmitted through underground conduits. The public should soon demand either underground wires or trolley poles less hideous than those now existing.

When our streets are made more beautiful the people will more highly value their use and maintenance, and it will prove less easy than heretofore for those in authority to give them away. Perhaps it may further be assumed that after Racine's thoroughfares have been cleared of unsightly things, a spirit will be implanted in property holders inclining them to make their lots correspond in attractiveness therewith. "Twere a consummation devoutly to be wished."

5. Removal of the reproach of corporation interference in local governmental affairs.

6. An intelligent examination of the lines, curbs and grades of streets, with a view to action creating reasonable uniformity as to each, and consequent amelioration of dangerous conditions existing in certain parts of the city through neglect of this important subject.

7. A street cleaning service at least perfect enough to make sure that in rainy weather one may use cross walks, and at electric line terminals pass to and from the railway stations without wading through mud.

8. Stimulation of sentiment favorable to ownership by the city, in due time, of the existing water works system, or (preferably) of another superior in capacity and modern in construction which will supply good water; and municipal ownership of an electric lighting plant with underground wires.

9. Publication from time to time of all the reliable information which may be obtained concerning the income of all other public service corporations, for its influence in a future compulsion of reasonable rates of cost to the people, since these corporations enjoy gratuitous franchises of very great value. If it be said legal methods to this end are not available, the answer is that instructed public opinion ever impels reforms in shapes unforseen but progressively supplying communal needs.

10. Compensation to the city hereafter in all instances wherein franchises are granted to private corporations.

11. Immediate co-operation with the local park association and such practical assistance in its promotive work as will lead at an early day to the making of a park system adequate to the needs of this rapidly growing city.

12. Finally, the general welfare and material improvement of Racine, in every way to which by energetic administration the mayoral office may contribute.

Racine is advancing rapidly, and with a growth that must endure. Perhaps no other American city is better favored, or destined to have a more prosperous future. Its multiform deficiencies, however, make this not a time for gratulation, but rather for the inauguration of measures and things hastening our manifest civic destiny. The wealth and prosperity of this great workshop—famed throughout the world—attest the inadequacy of its municipal equipment.

Whether or not the undersigned be your convention's nominee, he deems of minor consequence, provided a majority of the council favor the line of action he has indicated; and he trusts that all who secure seats in this representative body at the coming election will be imbued with the conviction that Racine must be made to look better, must be made a place of residence in which the lives of the people will be freer, prouder and happier; so that each elector may truthfully affirm of his city, in the words of the boastful Parisan, "She needs nothing." Then to all of us shall the world be something better than "a dirty road to pick up money as we walk along."

Respectfully,

Clarence Snyder.

## LORENZ MACHINE USED IN OPERATION

NEW YORK, March 16.—For the first time in this country the Lorenz machine has been used in an operation for his disease. The operation was performed by Dr. Frederick Mueller, a pupil of Dr. Lorenz.

A girl almost 12 years old, who had suffered from a disease of the hip which drew her right foot up to and touching her left calf was made normal in form in forty minutes. Her leg, four inches shorter than the other, was drawn into its proper position and of equal length with its mate, and the girl after coming out of the ether, lay still and white, but without pain and completely "mended" as Dr. Mueller said. The operation was long and painful to all except the patient who was completlety under the influence of ether.

## LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL

**What a Former Veteran Racine Editor Has to Say Upon a Coming Notable Event.**

In 1905 will be celebrated in Portland, Oregon, the one hundredth anniversary of the remarkable trip of Lewis and Clark overland to the shores of the Columbia river not far from the rolling surf of the Pacific. There will be a great time at Portland and the exhibits promise to be something worth going to see.

It will be an opportunity for our Racine manufacturers to make exhibits of their splendid variety of products not often enjoyed, and one they should certainly take advantage of. At the last meeting of the Wisconsin Press association Mr. A. C. Sandford, the veteran journalist, who formerly conducted the Racine Advocate, but now a resident of Portland, delivered an interesting address and in the following calls attention to the Lewis and Clark centennial at Portland, Ore., 1905:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Wisconsin Press Association: I wish to call your attention to the Lewis and Clark centennial which will be celebrated in Portland, Oregon, in 1905. I regard this as the most important event to the United States in the nineteenth century, because it secured to us the territory from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean. The trappers of the Hudson Bay Co. had then penetrated to the Columbia river, and Lewis and Clark found many articles of white men's manufacture among the Indians. Our title to the Pacific coast rests on two important events, viz: the first was Capt. Gray's visit to the Columbia river in his good ship "Columbia," in 1798, although he did not take formal possession of the country; the second was the expedition sent out by President Jefferson in 1805, which went up the Missouri, crossed the Rocky Mountains to the head waters of the Columbia and followed that river down to the Pacific ocean, where they spent the following winter. While there they built a stone cairn in which they hung up their iron kettles and evaporated sea water until they had accumulated a sufficient supply of salt to last them on their journey home. The cairn is now in the custody of the Oregon Historical society, and will be one of the objects of interest to the visitors at the Centennial in 1905.

The most valuable and authentic account of the Lewis and Clark expedition that I have ever seen was issued in November last by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. The author is Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, of Oregon City, who has spent upwards of two years in visiting different parts of the United States and Canada to gather authentic information from public libraries and private sources. One of the best collections she found in the Wisconsin Historical ociety at Madison. I am confident that A. C. McClurg & Co. will send a copy of the book to any editor who will take the trouble to drop them a line and ask for it, promising to make a notice of it in his paper.

A. Castle Sandford.

## FATHEY MEYER'S HOME BURGLARIZED SUNDAY

**Entered While Occupants Are at Church and Fifteen Dollars in Small Coin Taken Away.**

Father Myer's residence on the corner of Wisconsin and Eighth streets was burglarized yesterday forenoon while the clergyman and other members of the household were attending high mass in the St. Mary's church on the corner of College avenue and Eighth street just in the rear of the abode.

The thief or thieves gained an entrance through the rear door by the means of a skeleton key. The door was easily unlocked. The secretary, containing a sum of money was looted of the coin, about fifteen dollars. This money was appropriations for different church funds and was done up in small packages of dimes and nickels. Judging from the work of the guilty they were somewhat familiar with the surroundings. Other valuables in the house were left untouched. The thieves left the domicile as quietly as they entered leaving no clue for their apprehension.

## HIGHWAYMEN DISAPPOINTED

**Hold Up Racine Man But He Resists and Makes His Escape.**

Oscar Demphy, a north side young gentleman, experienced a rather exciting encounter with two burly men, who accosted him as he was returning home from attending a surprise party last Thursday evening. The young man had escorted his lady friend to her home and as he was walking near the corner of Park avenue and Fourteenth street he noticed two dark objects standing along side of a telegraph pole. As he neared this point one of the men sprang upon him while the other one, who seemed to be a cripple, attempted to go through his pockets. For a few minutes things were lively and a wrestling match took place. The two men were too powerful for the young man and he was thrown to the hard ground. He sprang to his feet and managed to escape. Through back yards and over fences the young man ran, followed by one of the holdup men who was too slow and lost sight of his intended victim.

The highwaymen were described as wearing long blue overcoats and wore caps on their heads. At the time the occurrence took place this vicinity was in total darkness and Mr. Demphy states that had the holdup men been successful they would have secured considerable money and jewelry which the young man had in his possession. The matter was not reported to the police and no further details have been learned in regard to who tried to do the work.

The principle long since laid down that a state should not be engaged in internal improvements should not be violated on the pretence of taking from the drainage fund money to construct levees on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

## WHAT HE PAID TO WIN

**Kansas Candidate Reports the Cost of His Campaign.**

**The candidates in Kansas refuse to take seriously the law which requires them to file an itemized statement of the expenses of their campaigns. At Winfield, J. E. Torrence, elected county attorney, files an elaborate expense account, declaring that it is in response to "the intensely moral provisions of the fool legislature of Kansas." Here are some of his items:**

**"To cards announcing to the eager public that I was a candidate for re-election, $5.**

**"To circulars printed to head off the nimble campaign lies turned loose by my enemies, $12.50.**

**"To the ubiquitous solicitors for charitable purposes who called on me just before election, and while suffering from intense agony, and therefore at a time when I was afraid to refuse, $22.50.**

**"To the colored editor of a newspaper at Topeka, which seemed to be exerting its entire influence to save me from the avalanche of democratic votes which apparently hung in the balance, $3.**

**"To stationary used by me in exposing the infamous fake circular gotten out by Rev. Smith and others, 2 cents.**

**"I wish to further state that any inaccuracies or omissions which may be found in this statement (involving a total of about $300) are due to the strenuous condition of things, and to the break-neck rate of speed at which I was compelled to run to be able to look back at my opponent as I came under the wire."—Kansas City Journal.**

## MAGAZINES OF THE COLLEGES.

**Fourteen Universities Publish a Newspaper Every Week Day.**

**There are fourteen colleges in the United States which publish a newspaper every week day. College journalism is peculiar to America, as in no other country in the world is such work undertaken. Three of these papers have become dailies this fall: The Columbia Spectator, the Daily Maroon of the University of Chicago, and the Indiana University Daily. The Harvard Echo, which was started in 1879, was the first college newspaper to be published daily. Later it was merged with the Weekly Crimson under the latter's name. About the same time, at New Haven, the Yale Daily News was started. In 1880 the Cornell Daily Sun appeared, and some time later the Princetonian, organized in 1876, became a daily. Pennsylvania was the fifth college to publish a newspaper every day, and started the Pennsylvanian in 1885, it later becoming a daily. In 1891 the Brown Daily Herald was started at Brown University. The Western daily college papers are as follows: At the University of California, the Californian; at Leland Stanford, Jr., University, the Palo Alto Daily; at the University of Minnesota, the Daily Minnesota; at the University of Wisconsin, the Daily Cardinal, and at the University of Michigan, the U. of M. Daily.—The Princetonian.**

### An Aged Bishop.

**The bishop of Gloucester, in spite of his great age, is an accomplished and active tricyclist, says an English exchange. He and Mrs. Ellicott are at present at their picturesque bungalow at Birchington-on-Sea, and his lordship daily takes the air across routes which are often at once hilly and windy. He rarely accomplishes fewer than eight miles an afternoon, and sometimes many more. As the bishop is over 83 this is a wonderful feat.**

## LATEST TELEGRAPH MARKETS

**New York Stocks.**

Reported by Northrop & Co.

| LIST OF STOCKS. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | CLOSING. Mch. 16 | Mch. 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar | 124½ | 126 | 124½ | 124⅝ | 124½ |
| Atchison com | 84 | 64¾ | 56½ | 60¼ | 82 |
| Atchison pfd | 97¼ | 92½ | 97 | 97 | 97¾ |
| Amal. Copper | 73½ | 73¼ | 71⅝ | 72¼ | 73⅝ |
| B. & O. com | 92 | 93⅞ | 91⅝ | 92¼ | 92½ |
| B. R. T. | 65⅜ | 65⅜ | 64 | 64½ | 64¾ |
| C. M. & St. P. | 169 | 169½ | 167¼ | 168¾ | 168¾ |
| C. & A com | 32 | 32½ | 31¼ | 31½ | 32½ |
| C. R. I. & Pacific | 43½ | 44¼ | 42¾ | 43¾ | 43¼ |
| C. F. & I. | 64½ | 64¾ | 63½ | 63½ | 64½ |
| C. & G. W. | 24 | 24⅛ | 23⅞ | 24 | 24 |
| Chicago Gas | 102 | 102⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅝ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 46¼ | 46½ | 46 | 46⅛ | ...... |
| U. S. Steel com | 36½ | 36⅜ | 36⅛ | 36⅜ | 37½ |
| U. S. Steel pfd | 86½ | 86⅜ | 85⅞ | 85⅞ | 86⅜ |
| L. & N. | 120½ | 121¼ | 119¼ | 120 | 119¾ |
| Mo. Pac | 108¾ | 109⅛ | 107¼ | 108⅛ | 108¼ |
| Manhattan | 140⅛ | 140¾ | 139⅜ | 140 | 140⅜ |
| M. K. T. pfd | 55 | 56⅛ | 55 | 55¼ | ...... |
| Metropolitan | 134¼ | 134½ | 132¼ | 133⅛ | 132⅞ |
| N. York Cent | 138⅛ | 138¼ | 135¼ | 136⅛ | ...... |
| Nat. Lead com | 26 | ...... | ...... | 26 | ...... |
| Pacific Mail | 36¼ | 36½ | 36 | 36 | ...... |
| Reading com | 60½ | 61⅛ | 60⅛ | 60¼ | 60⅞ |
| Southern Ry. pfd | 32¼ | 32¼ | 31½ | 32 | 32 |
| Southern Pac | 61⅞ | 63 | 60⅞ | 62⅜ | 62¼ |
| Tenn. Coal & I. | 64 | 64¾ | 63¼ | 64 | 63½ |
| UnionPacificcom. | 91¼ | 92¼ | 89⅝ | 91⅛ | 91⅝ |
| U. S. Leather pfd | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90⅛ | 91½ | 90½ |
| Wabash pfd | 49⅞ | 50¼ | 49⅛ | 49⅞ | 48¾ |
| Western Union | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 89¾ |
| Wis. Cent pfd | 49½ | 49¾ | 49⅛ | 48¾ | 50 |

Furnished by George T. Sullivan, Member Open Board of Trade, 211 Sixth St.

| | Opening | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT— | | | | |
| May | 74½ | 74⅝ | 73¼ | 73⅞ |
| July | 71¼ | 71½ | 70⅝ | 71⅞ |
| CORN— | | | | |
| May | 46¾ | 46¾ | 45 | 45¾ |
| July | 44½ | 44½ | 43⅝ | 43¾ |
| OATS— | | | | |
| May | 35 | 35 | 34⅛ | 34¼ |
| July | 31¼ | 31⅛ | 31½ | 31¼ |
| PORK— | | | | |
| May | 18 07 | 18 07 | 17 85 | 19 90 |
| July | 17 47 | 17 47 | 17 12 | 17 12 |
| LARD— | | | | |
| May | 10 05 | 10 05 | 8 98 | 9 98 |

CHICAGO, March 16.—Cattle—Receipts 26,000, including 2,200 Texas. Market steady. Good to choice steers, 5.00 @5.75; poor; to medium. 3.50@4.80 stockers and feeders 3.75@4.75; cows 1.50@4.40; heifers, 2.25@4.00; canners, 1.50@2.50; bulls, 2.25@4.25; calves 3.00 @7.40; Texas fed steers, 3.75@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts 45,000; market 5@10c lower. Mixed and butchers 7.25@7.55; good to choice heavy, 7.55@7.65; rough heavy, 7.30@7.55; light, 6.80@7.20; bulk of sales 7.25@7.50.

Sheep—Receipts 23,000. Sheep steady to strong. Lambs steady to strong. Good to choice wethers, 5.00@5.75; fair to choice mixed 4.25@5.00; western sheep 5.00@5.75; native lambs 4.75@7.10; western lambs 5.00@6.90.

Butter—Steady to firm; creameries, 18@28; dairies, 14@24.

Eggs—Easier; at mark, case included, 15@½.

Cheese—Steady; twins, 12½@¾; daisies, 13@½; Young Americas, 13@½.

Dressed Poultry—Steady; turkeys, 15@18; chickens, 10@13.

## Racine Markets.

Grain and Feed Market—corrected by Belle City Milling Co.

RACINE, March 1 1903

| | |
|---|---|
| **Belle City Milling Co.** | |
| **Grain—** | |
| Wheat No 1 | 79 |
| Wheat No 2 | 75 |
| Wheat No 3 | 70 |
| Rye No. 1 | 50 |
| Rye, No. 2 | 43 |
| Oats | 35 |
| Corn | 50 |
| **Wheat Flour—** | |
| High Grade Patent Wheat Flour (hard wheat) | 4 20@4 40 |
| Common Patent Wheat Flour | 4 00@4 40 |
| Bakers' | 3 40@3 50 |
| Rye Flour | 3 20 |
| **Sundries—** | |
| White Country Middlings, per ton $ | 20 00 |
| Standard Middlings from the West | 17 00 |
| Bran | 17 00 |
| Ground Corn and Oats, pure, half and half | 27 00 |
| Ground Corn Feed, pure | 27 50 |
| Mixed and adulterated feed at almost any price | |
| **Williams** | |
| **Produce—** | |
| Butter | $ 20@22 |
| Butter, Creamery | 25@25½ |
| Butter, Dairy | 21@22 |
| Eggs | 16@18 |
| Cheese | |
| Hay | 9 50@11 00 |
| **Vegetables—** | |
| Apples | 50@90 |
| Potatoes | 38@40 |
| Beans | 1 75@2 25 |
| Onions | 50@60 |
| **Rowley** | |
| **Meats—** | |
| Beef on foot | 3 00@ 4 00 |
| Hogs, dressed | 7 50@ 8 00 |
| Lard | 14@10 |
| Calves | 5 00@6 00 |
| Sheep | 2 50@3 00 |
| Lambs | 2 50@3 55 |
| **Poultry—** | |
| Chickens dressed | 15@14 |
| Ducks, dressed | 11@13 |
| Turkeys, dressed | 15@15 |
| Geese, dressed | 11@10 |
| **Dave Lawton** | |
| **Seeds—** | |
| Flax | 1 00@1 10 |
| Clover | 10 00@11 00 |
| Timothy | 3 50@4 00 |
| **Hay—** | |
| Hay, loose, per ton | 9 00@10 00 |
| Hay, baled | 11 00@11 50 |
| **Hueffner** | |
| **Hides—** | |
| Green—No 1, trimmed, per lb | 6½@6¾ |
| Green No 2, " " | 5½@5¾ |
| Cured, No. 1, " " | 7½@7¾ |
| Cured, No. 2, " " | 6½@6¾ |
| **Calfskins—** | |
| Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb $ | 10½ |
| Green, No 2, " " | 9 |
| Cured No. 1 | 11 |
| Cured No. 2 | 9½ |

The above quotations are wholesale rates, that is those paid for supplies. Retail prices are higher

Average cost price of hogs at Chicago last week 7.46, highest in several months. This price was 67c higher than two months ago. 1.17 a year ago and 1.76 two years ago. Since Jan. 1 to date the arrivals of hogs at eleven leading markets has been 1,000,000 less than same period a year ago. Bulk of sales 7.35@7.60.

Cattle prices weaker, average price of good beef steers for week 4.75 as against 4.80 previous weeck and 5.85 a year ago.

Sheep and lambs strong. Best lambs sold at 7.15, natives and westerns 7.00@7.10. Top ewes brought 5.75.

Chicago horse market active with draft animals in demand, choice $240, common $125, farm chunks $100@$70.00, drivers $200@$8.00.

Exports larger than last year and trade balances more favorable.

New York bank statement showed decrease in cash of $4,762,400, loss in deposits $20,477,700, loss in loans $15,092,900. Surplus of banks lowest for twenty years. Speculation inactive.

Increase of trade balance for February over same month last year was $8,649,275.

Available cash balance in treasury on 16th, $224,860,918.

Money on call at New York 6 per cent. Time loans 5½@6 per cent.

Corn being sold freely with price fraction lower. Cash wheat business slack. Oats weaker. May flax 1c higher.

Speculators in Wall street took advantage of the disappointing document submitted by the New York banks to cover a considerable short line, notably in the coalers and St. Paul, but this demand infused only fleeting strength.

Stocks of hog products at Chicago are estimated to include 25,000 brls. regular mess pork, 800 brls old mess pork, 11,750 tcs contract lard and 10,000,000 lbs short rib sides.

Hog packing in the west the last week aggregated 340,000 head, compared with 395,000 last year.

The government returns show the average weight per bu of the 1902 wheat crop was 57.3 lbs, of oats 31 lbs, while 76.2 is put down as representing the merchantable per cent. of corn of the last crop.

The Cincinnati Price Current in its weekly crop summary says: There is no material change in the crop situation. The wheat prospects are promising with few drawbacks. Spring field work is late in starting. Little grain is moving because of bad roads."

Modern Miller: "Weather conditions have favored the winter wheat crop and nothing to the discredit of the growing plant has been heard. Reports from the southwest have been especially good. Pacific coast conditions are reported as being excellent, late rains having been beneficial. Farmers' deliveries held back by impassable roads."

Snow estimates reserves of wheat in farmers' hands on March 1 at 196,000,000 bu, or 14,000,000 bu more than he estimated a year ago. He estimates corn reserve at 1,060,000,000 bu, showing a consumption in the last five months of 1,500,000,000 bu, the largest ever known in a like period. He estimates the reserves of oats at 369,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2's reg. 107; U. S. ref. 2's coup. 107¾; U. S. 3's reg. 107¼; U. S. 3's coup. 108; U. S. new 4's reg. 135; U. S. new 4's coup. 136; U. S. old 4's reg. 108½; U. S. old 4's coup. 109½; U. S. 5's reg. 103; U. S. 5's coup. 103.